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WRECKED THE CITY.

People Thought That the End of the World Had Come.

HUNDREDS WERE INSTANTLY KILLED.

Never Before Was Such a Terrible Explosion Heard.

THE DEBRIS WAS BLOWN FOR MILES.

The Water Was Thrown Up in a Vast Volume and Swept the Citizens Into the Sea—The Port Is Paralyzed.

Madrid, November 5.—Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.)—The terrible disaster, which has wrecked the port of Santander and destroyed hundreds of lives, has sent a thrill of horror throughout Spain. Telegraphic communication with the death and fire-stricken locality having not yet been reopened, the particulars concerning the horrible calamity reach here in driblets and by a roundabout way—such as dispatches from outlying towns.

The Associated Press, however, is able to furnish what is regarded in this capitol as a complete story of the disaster as far as known. Every bit of news from Madrid, not only confirms the most sensational reports received, but pictures the disaster in more vivid colors than hitherto portrayed.

The story of this great disaster, in brief, as gathered for the Associated Press, is as follows:

The Cabo Machicacho, a Spanish steamship, belonging to Bilboa, caught fire at about 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, while the steamer was alongside the quay discharging part of her cargo, which comprised nearly 2,000 tons of merchandise, though the main part of this cargo was iron ore, and a number of sacks of flour, barrels of wine, many cases of petroleum and over 500 cases of dynamite, of which only twenty cases were declared on the steamer's manifest. The remaining 480 cases of dynamite were cotraband, and to the shame of the shippers of this contraband dynamite, it has caused immense loss of life and vast damage to property.

The fire was first discovered in the coal bunkers, and it is said to have been due either to spontaneous combustion or to some carelessness on the part of the engineers or firemen. In any case the flames broke out from the bunkers at about the hour mentioned and soon raged so fiercely as to be beyond the control of the efforts of the crew to smother the fire.

Finally seeing that the fire was spreading in the bunkers and that it was driving the crew from below, the authorities were notified, the fire department and a detachment of the civic guard being sent to the scene.

Unloading the Dynamite.

Leading mupicipal authorities, headed by the firemen, unloaded the freight in order to save the steamer. The provincial governor, who was one of the first to reach the spot, displayed the greatest acticity in directing the operations, and upon learning that the ship's manifest showed that there were twenty cases of dynamite on board, the firemen were directed to assist the crew in bringing this quantity of explosive material ashore. This was done in safety. It was believed that no more dynamite remained on board and a tug, which had been hastily summoned to the spot, was ordered to tow the burning vessel out into the bay in order that the flames might not communicate to the wharf and the adjoining property, which was of a decidedly combustible nature, many of the buildings consisting of rickety old houses which a few sparks might set on fire.

In the meantime thousands of people had crowded down to the wharf and thronged the promenades contiguous to it, attracted by the fire on board the steamer, for the blaze from the bunkers soon acted as a beacon, which soon drew large numbers of the inhabitants to the water's edge, anxious to see the novel sight.

The news soon spread throughout the town that the civic guard and firemen were engaged in a struggle on the quay with a conflagration which threatened to destroy a large steamship.

The fire from the ship's bunkers spread quickly and ignited the petroleum which formed a part of the cargo and which the authorities had, for some reason or other, failed to remove when the twenty cases of dynamite were taken ashore.

The Terrific Explosion.

At about 4:30 o'clock p. m. a detonation on board the steamer showed, as it afterwards turned out, that the boilers had burst and soon after there was another terrific detonation heard. The steamer seemed to open in half, sending a blaze of fire skyward, over which a cloud of smoke rested for several minutes and a report of such awful intensity was heard that it shook the earth for miles around, caused houses to totter, smashed every window within the radius of a rifle shot, filled the air with an immense mass of flying iron, burning wood, blackened timbers and scorched beams, which soon after fell a death dealing hail upon the neighboring houses, scattering death and destruction wherever it crushed downward.

The scene following the blowing up of the steamer is almost indescribable and the effect of the explosion of these 480 cases of dynamite will hardly be believed.

The power of the explosion shot tons of iron in the air, where it mingled with the burning fragments of the steamship, tug and wooden quay, as well as with the mangled bodies of hundreds of the unfortunate people who were hurled upward at the same time, and the falling of this horrible mass can be better imagined than described.

A Shower of Dead Bodies.

Over the adjoining buildings tottering with wreckage fell a shower of iron, followed by human bodies, and by huge pieces of wood dropping flaming splinters, which set fire to hundreds of buildings, causing a scene of panic, one would imagine, to the one which would have succeeded the bursting forth of a volcano at the water's edge.

The force of the exploding dynamite caused such a concussion that, in addition to shaking hundreds of buildings off their foundations, it actually sank a hundred small craft in the harbor, in addition to setting fire to a large number of other vessels and starting conflagrations upon several of the larger ships, including the Alfonso XII, which vessel, as already cabled to the Associated Press, caught fire so suddenly and burned so fiercely that forty of her crew lost their lives on board of her. Nothing is reported yet respecting the damage done to foreign shipping, but the loss is said to be very great.

The effect of the explosion upon the inhabitants of Santander was bewildering in its intensity. For some time after the disaster the people were positively stunned with dismay and horror and then followed a panic, during which a hundred people are reported to have gone stark mad, while the vast majority were so paralyzed with fear and shock, that they were incapable of coming to the assistance of the dying or make any effort to extinguish the flames, which sprang up from a mass of buildings and which began to spread with the most threatening rapidity.

Hundreds Blown Into the Sea.

The quay and promenade, close to the scene of the explosion, was one of the most sickening sights ever beheld. Mangled corpses were scattered here and there, others piled up in heaps, and others wrecked and dying, whose fearful shrieks of agony filled the air and struck terror into the hearts of those who, after a time, summoned sufficient courage to venture near the carnage ground.

Over a hundred people are said to have been precipitated into the sea by the explosion and there, beneath the hail of blood, wood and iron, they met death with the crew of the vessel. On board the tugboat were many citizens of Santander, who were taking part in the work of the rescue. All of them have disappeared forever.

A train from the province, which was just arriving at the railroad station when the Cabo Machichaco blew up, experienced the fury of the explosion, was wrecked and set fire to and the majority of its passengers were burned to death before any assistance could be furnished them.

Thought It Was the End of the World.

Soon after the explosion whole blocks upon Mendez Nunez street, parallel with the quay, were blazing, and other portions of the city were in flames. No one dared or cared to make any attempt to stay the spread of the conflagration, and those who preserved enough presence of mind to do so ran wildly about the town crying in horrified accents the news of the disaster to those who had rushed from their houses into the streets in alarm, fancying that the end of the world had come.

In the midst of this scene of horrible panic, when men and women tore their hair and cursed or prayed, a few brave men retained presence of mind enough to jump on horseback and ride to the nearest railroad station, where they caused telegrams to be sent to the government and to the authorities of other cities, imploring succor for the wounded and asking that fire engines be promptly dispatched to the scene, as a failure to do so immediately would result in the utter destruction of Santander. The cities of Valladolid, Burges, Bilboa and Barcelona were quickly aroused by the appeals for assistance, and took all possible steps to aid the stricken city. Fire engines, physicians, medicine and food were soon sent from the cities mentioned and nothing was left undone to relieve the distress. Large forces of troops were also dispatched to Santander, the soldiers rendering most valuable assistance in the work of salvage and rescue.

Property Loss Immense.

The loss sustained by property owners and by poor people, who had lost their all through the explosion and fire, is immense. The loss of life is not yet determined, but some hundreds of dead bodies have already been identified, while others will never be identified from the mass of blackened trunks, heads and limbs which have been gathered together in heaps around the fatal spot. Many of the victims, in addition, are unknown, and there seems to be no way of telling how many met their death in the water.

The shower of iron from the dynamite laden steamer thrown into the air by the explosion fell upon nearly all parts of the town and injured buildings at a remarkable distance from the place where the explosion occurred. Some idea of the force of the explosion can be formed from the fact that a man was killed by a piece of iron falling from the Cabo Machichaco, at Pena Castillo, two kilometres distant from where the steamer blew up. Another remarkable fact of the explosion is that the anchorage was blown up into the air by the force of the dynamite, causing the anchor to fall in a street 800 yards away from where the explosion took place. In falling the anchor smashed a stone balcony into pieces and sank deep into the stone pavement below.

The explosion of the dynamite lifted the sea into the air like a waterspout, mingling enormous quantities of mud and stones with wreckage and hurling them for a great distance on every side.

All Communication Cut Off.

Many details of the explosion and fire at Santander are still lacking, owing to the fact that telegraphic communication with that point has not been renewed, and none of the local newspapers have been able to appear since the disaster. Even private letters, owing to the panic which prevails, have not reached this city from Santander, and but few private telegrams have been transmitted. Santander is one of the prosperous towns in Spain, but the disaster which has overtaken it will take many years to repair.

Story of an Eye Witness.

Madrid, November 5.—(Copyrighted, 1893, by the Associated Press.)—An eye-witness of the terrible disaster at Santander says that the dynamite on board the Cabo Machichaco was concealed under the iron which formed a portion of her cargo. The fire, the eye-witness referred to says, is believed to have originated in some packages of skins which were crammed into the steamer's bunkers. When the fire broke out, still according to the story told by this person, the captain of the trans-Atlantic steamer Alfonso XII. ordered his steam launch to be lowered and manned by nearly all of his officers and crew, whom he sent to the assistance of the burning steamer. The steam launch with the crew of the Alfonso XII on board arrived alongside the Cabo Machichaco just a moment before the latter vessel blew up, and, consequently, they were blown to atoms with the crew of the dynamite steamer.

Continuing, he says the explosion was like an earthquake. Showers of burning fragments fell upon the houses, which were already tottering, crushing in the roofs, while heavy pieces of iron were hurled through the walls of houses with all the violence of cannon shots.

Crushed by Falling Houses.

Houses were immediately ignited by the blazing timbers and the people who were not killed rushed in terror into the streets, where a number of them met death or were severely wounded or crushed by falling houses. Others ran in terror from the scene and hundreds went with fear, and, abandoning the city, ran into the fields, shrieking hysterically and tearing their hair with fury. A number of the most frenzied people ran from Santander into the neighboring villages, spreading in incoherent words the news of the disaster, refusing to return to the ill-fated city, even when assured that all danger was over. Others, after recovering from the shock, hastened to the scene of the disaster in order to search for missing relatives, whom they believed had met

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SCENE IN A CHURCH.

Dr. Law Administers a Stinging Rebuke from the Pulpit.

TOO MUCH SUNDAY WORK FOR HIM.

Leading Members Get Up and Excitedly Call Him Down.

THEY CLAIM THAT HE IS MISINFORMED

Great Confusion in the Congregation Which Expelled Miss Sadie Means, the Telephone Girl.

Columbia, S. C., November 5.—(Special.) "I would rather see the church closed than go on sinning this way," was the emphatic declaration that rang out from the pulpit in the Second Presbyterian church this morning The speaker was the Rev. Dr. Law, who in the absence of Pastor Blackburn was officiating at the church in this city which has become celebrated by reason of its expelling Miss Sadie Means for violating the Sabbath while several other members were allowed to continue their Sunday work.

There was a scene of confusion, and the services terminated in a most exciting and unexpected manner. Dr. Law recently came here from St. Louis to fill a chair at the Columbia Theological seminary. During the services it was noticed by some members of the congregation that he and Dr. Girardeau, the father-in-law of pastor Blackburn, who occupied the rostrum with him, held several whispered conversations, and Dr. Law was heard to say very emphatically, "I will do it," and when he finished preaching he certainly did "do it."

He Thinks Them a Bad Lot.

He remarked that he had only last night heard some things concerning the church, and intimated very strongly that had the information come to him sooner he would have declined to preach there. He went on to say that he understood members of the congregation were regularly and openly violating the Sabbath, and that the session of the church acquiesced in their sinning This brought Elder C. H. Suber to his feet, and pointing his finger at the speaker, he said: "Stop right there. Those are not facts. I am a member of the session of this church and I want you to understand that your statements are not facts."

"But I do not propose to stop," replied the doughty Dr. Law. "Sit down, Mr. Suber. I refer to the entire congregation and am singling out no one."

Confusion Reigned.

The entire congregation was pretty well excited by this time, and the members left the church in groups.

Elder T. A. McCreery came to the front and told Dr. Law that his information must have come from the enemy and that he should not believe it. By this time all the deacons and elders had crowded around the pulpit and confusion was reigning. Dr. Law, who is about sixty years of age, advanced to the front of the rostrum and spoke vehemently, telling the congregation he was ashamed to hear that they acquiesced in open violation of the Sabbath by their members. He spoke at length and got the congregation pretty well worked up.

One lady, as she fanned herself vigorously, was heard to say: "Oh, what impudence. Let me get out of here."

Dr. Girardeau managed to pour oil on the troubled waters by telling the congregation not to hold Dr. Law responsible, as he had heard these things from enemies of the church. One of the elders followed Dr. Law outside, presumably to argue the matter, but Mrs. Law succeeded in pulling the reverend gentleman away. The end is evidently not yet. The members are as mad as hatters over what they term Dr. Law's impudence, and say that he will hear from them again.

PORTERFIELD'S SPECULATIONS.

He Dealt in Cotton, and at One Time Was Ahead.

Nashville, Tenn., November 5.—(Special.) There was nothing startling or especially new in the Porterfield trial Saturday except the development of the fact that there were several firms under various names speculating in cotton about the time the noted firm of Poterfield & Co. was in existence, the latter part of 1892 and the early portion of 1893. In every one, without exception, was Mr. George A. Dazey, whose losses precipitated the assignment of Dobbins & Dazey and brought on the failure of the Commercial bank and the long train of disasters which followed. In all these combinations of individuals for speculating in cotton or stocks Dazey was the leader. Some of the firms were Poterfields & Co., Porterfield, Wood & Co. and Dazey & Co. In one instance Mr. W. J. Wood borrowed $5,000 from the Commercial National bank to go into the speculation and the result of the venture was a big net profit, and so with the second. The third was a losing one, but left each of the three partners nearly $3,000 better off. Wood never was able to get his part of the profit from Dazey and so quit loser over $5,000, while Poterfield, who collected his profit, was $3,700 to the good and Dazey was $8,700 better off.

The last witness yesterday was Porterfield himself, whose examination was not concluded when the court adjourned. He confined himself to a statement of how he came to carry the note for $12,500 as a cash item after it was due in Louisville and had been transferred to Nashville. He said that Mr. Sykes, one of the other makers of the note, came to him and wanted to place the note here for six months so as to save the necessity of frequent applications for removal. He ordered the note charged to the Commercial bank and sent here. He considered the note a good one then without any security and doubly good with the Sheffield city stock attached. Before the note was placed here the crash came and the subsequent events. He acted in perfect good faith, he said, in the matter and considered the makers of the note entirely solvent. The examination of Mr. Porterfield will be concluded tomorrow. The cross examination will follow. This is expected to be bitter.

PRENDERGAST HAS COUNSEL.

A Continuance Will Be Asked by the Assassin.

Chicago, November 5.—Assassin Prendergast has finally secured legal advisers and they will be in court when the case is called tomorrow. It is expected that they will ask for a continuance on the ground of insufficient time to prepare their evidence. The case will then likely go over for a week. Prendergast was today examined by three insanity experts, who measured him, looked at his teeth, sounded his lungs and took minute notes on his physical condition. They declined to give any opinion as to his insanity, as they expect to testify during the trial.

IT WAS A PUT UP JOB.

Gerning Was Encouraged by the Police to Rob the Train.

THEY WORKED HIM THROUGH SMITH

He Was to Get a Reward and They Would Have Glory.

SMITH WAS A FIRST CLASS CHUMP.

The Authorities Promised That He Would Not Be Hurt, But the Messenger Shot Him in the Back.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 5.—(Special.) William Smith, who was shot in the Knoxville and Ohio express car Friday night, at Coal Creek, tells an interesting story of the way in which he got into the trouble. Smith is at a hospital here. To a reporter yesterday he made a full statement.

Smith's father stood at the cot on which he lay, with tears streaming down his ruddy cheeks. Two of Smith's sisters knelt by the side of the bed and Rev. Dr. Moore held the young man's head while he talked.

The eyes of the wounded man wandered restlessly about the room, never lingering for more than an instant upon any one object. He was suffering much pain, and moaned continuously. Smith asked Dr. Moore to pray. The reverend gentleman knelt by the bedside and asked those present to unite with him. It was an eloquent prayer that he offered, and Smith was evidently deeply affected.

When the prayer was finished, Smith turned his eyes to the preacher. "Do you think that will do me any good?" he asked, anxiously. "Yes," replied Dr. Moore, gently, "if you have faith and believe and are repentant of your sins."

"I'm repentant," murmured Smith. "I want to be forgiven of my sins."

Not a Professional.

"You all called me a robber in the paper," he gasped, turning to the reporter, "and now I want you to set me right. I am't no professional robber. Last Monday I was coming up the street—Crozier street—and met Fred Gerding. He said to me, 'Smith, I know where there is some good money, if we can get three or four men to help us.' I asked him where the money was. He said he would tell me if I would promise to go in with him. I told him all right. He then told me of a plan to rob an express car on the East Tennessee. He said that he was an extra messenger, and knew all about the express business and the combinations of the safes, and how to get at the money. He said he was going to see some other fellows, and said he would see me again. I left him and went home and told my father what Gerding had said to me. My father said that Gerding was trying to get me into trouble, and told me to go down town and tell Chief Atkins all about it. I started for police headquarters that afternoon, but met Barney Irwin on the way. I knew him, and told him about what Gerding had said. He told me to play in with Gerding, and that he would see Woodward, of the express company, and tell him about it, and see that I was treated right.

Smith Was Not to Be Hurt.

"The next day I met Irwin and Woodward and explained Gerding's plan to rob the car as I knew it. Woodward told me to keep in with Gerding and agree to all his plans and he would see that I got out all right and was rewarded by the express company. He said he could not tell me how much the company would give me, but he knew they would be liberal. The next day I met Irwin and Woodward again and they told me more of their plans. They told me to keep in with Gerding and said I should not be hurt if there was trouble. I met Fred Gerding on Thursday and agreed to go to Clinton with him. He said that he had asked Bunny McLemore to go into the deal, but that he had refused to do so and that we would have to go it alone. That evening I saw Irwin, Chief Atkins, Woodward and some others at the police station. Irwin gave me a revolver as he said so Gerding would have confidence in me. He also gave me money to pay my fare to Clinton. He told me to go on and make the attack and assured me that I would not be hurt.

"They said they wanted me to go to jail a couple of days so as to keep down suspicion and said that I would be well paid for what I did.

"I met Gerding on Crozier street that night," continued Smith, "and we went to the depot and took the train for Clinton. We got off there and walked to Coal Creek. We laid about there all day Friday until the train arrived at night. We boarded the train and ran into the car. It was agreed that I should cover the messenger while Gerding went through the safe. I did this and when the officers appeared dropped on my knees and threw away my pistol. Then the messenger grabbed me and shot me through the back."

The Officers Condemned.

Smith will doubtless die. There are ugly rumors current here concerning the officers connected with the affair. It is said that Gerding at one time tried to back out of the affair, but the officers got Smith to urge him on, as they wanted glory in view of an approaching municipal election.

Gerding's Connections Are Good.

It seems that Gerding comes from noble descendants. The young fellow was visited by his aunt from Oliver Springs, who, in an interview with The Constitution's correspondent today, said: "When news came that Fred Gerding was connected with a train robbery, it settled like a pall of sorrow over Oliver Springs. Young Gerding is connected with the best families in the state. His father, Captain F. W. Gerding, was for years a wholesale merchant in Louisville, Ky., is a member of the celebrated DeWorely Commandery Knights Templar, and is now retired from business. He is living on his farm, two miles from Oliver Springs. The young man's mother, who is dead, was a daughter of Count Alphonso Demontague, of France. He was the minister of Napoleon's imperial staff. Fred's grandfather, George F. Gerding, the founder of Wartburg, was prominent both in this and the old world, and was a member of a noble German family. He was American minister to Belgium and other courts abroad ofr many years before the war. Why this beardless boy should bring such dishonor upon his people is the question on every one's lips. There is certainly something in it which is a mystery."

N. S. Woodward, the Southern Express Company's route agent, who was mixed up with the affair, denies that he ever made any promises of reward to young Smith.

In Maryland.

Baltiimore, November 5.—Maryland will ballot Tuesday for a comptroller of the state treasury and a state legislature. The city of Baltimore will elect a mayor, a city council, two judges, a sheriff, a court clerk and a surveyor, while in the various counties of the state local officers and four judges will be chosen. Marion deKalb Smith, the present state comptroller, is the democratic candidate, James T. Perkins, of Prince George county, the republican, and Riley E. Wright the prohibition. Mr. Smith will undoubtedly be re elected, as the state is largely democratic, and the republicans have made no contest. The legislature will be democratic, although republican gains made from the south are not unlikely, owing to local dissatisfaction.

The real contest is in Baltimore, where an independent democrat for mayor, Frederick W. Schultz, is giving the regular party trouble. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, the present incumbent, is the democratic, and William T. Malster, the republican candidate. The democrats have the best organization and have made a strong fight. The outlook is in their favor. They will also elect three judges in the eastern shore. The campaign on the whole has been very quiet.

In Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., November 5.—The first election under the new constitution will be held in Kentucky next Tuesday. One-half of the house and senate are to be elected. The only issue in the legislative contests among the democrats in the early stages of the campaign, was on the question of the United States senatorship. The avowed democratic candidates are Senator Lindsay and Congressman McCreary. A large majority of the democratic aspirants for legislative honors proclaimed themselves for Lindsay at the commencement of the campaign, and there is no doubt but that the legislature will re-elect the big Kentuckian and that, too, perhaps, without opposition.

As to the political complexion of the legislature, it is not probable that there will be any material change. The rural citizen has not been educated up to the advantages of the secret ballot and the change in the mode of voting will not show until state officers are to be chosen.

In this and other cities of the commonwealth, municipal officers are to be elected, and as the urbanites have a great advantage over the suburbanite in the matter of education, the contests have been hot. For the first time in years the democrats of Louisville have gone to pieces and the voter is called upon to choose between the regular and independent candidates, with the chances about evenly divided.

In Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., November 5.—The election in Kansas tomorrow will be for clerk, treasurer, sheriff, register of deeds, coroner, surveyor and county commissioner in each county and for judges in twelve of the twenty-five judicial districts. After the crushing defeat of the republicans in 1892 it was generally predicted that they would never again make a stand in the state.

The republicans are, however, in the campaign, and as the populists are without democratic aid in all but thirteen counties, there is a prospect that the republicans will recover some of their lost ground. The populists are confident that they will hold their ground. The state was never more thoroughly canvassed than it has been this year, both the republicans and populists putting forth every effort. As it is like no other election that has been held in the state, there is no data from which to forecast.

In Colorado.

Denver, Col., November 5.—At the local election Tuesday, when county officials will be voted for, it appears that nearly every citzen of Arapahoe county will be voted for for one office or another. There are eleven tickets in the field and exactly 539 candidates, which beats the record of any county in the history of the west. The tickets are as follows: Democratic, republican, people's party, free coinage democracy, independent citizens' straight people's party, prohibition, independent people's party, independent free coinage party, independent free coinage democracy, liberal free coinage party and independent republican party.

In Missouri.

St. Louis, November 5.—There will be no elections in this state Tuesday, either general or local in character, except for the filling of unforseen vacancies, occurring since the general election of 1892, and, as it happens, all these vacancies are of minor importance, with no feature of great interest attached to them.

South Dakota.

St. Paul, Min., November 5.—Tuesday's election in South Dakota is for state and circuit judges and the campaign has been very quiet. A light vote seems assured and everything seems to indicate a republican victory throughout the state.

In Chicago.

Chicago, November 5.—Interest in the coming election in Chicago and Cook county is intense. The officials to be elected are county commissioners and judges of the superior and circuit courts. The principal fight is between the friends and enemies of Judge Joseph E. Gary, candidate for re-election to the superior bench. Judge Gary presided at the famous anarchist trial. Governor Altgeld is generally alleged to be a personal enemy of Gary.

Chicago Aldermen Hold a Caucus.

Chicago, November 5.—The democratic aldermen of Chicago held a secret caucus today, but at its close it was announced that they had done nothing. Everything now hinges on this meeting.

Late tonight the democratic aldermen decided to make no contest against Swift's election as mayor pro tem., and the republican aldermen will be seated on Monday. Corporation Counsel Kraus, a democrat, informed the democratic aldermen that their position was untenable.

MR. STEVENSON AT HOME.

He Will Spend the Most of His Time There This Month.

Bloomington, Ill., November 5.—(Special.) Vice President Stevenson arrived at his home from Washington this morning slightly fatigued, but in the best of health. It is his intention to remain in this city most of the time until his departure for the capital again in December. He may make a few short business trips, but will be here almost continually, resting and looking after his family and business affairs. The marriage of his son and secretary, Mr. Louis G. Stevenson, and Miss Helen L. Davis, of this city, will occur two weeks from Tuesday, and will be a brilliant event. The members of both families are busily engaged in arranging the details of the occasion.

WRECK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

A Vestibuled Train Thrown on a Siding—Work of Wreckers.

Cairo, Ill., November 5.—The fast Chicago and New Orleans vestibuled train on the Illinois Central, was wrecked twenty miles north of here, at 1 o'clock this morning. The tender, baggage and express cars were turned over and three passenger cars derailed. Fireman Charles Harmond, of Centralia, Ill., was caught under the tender and killed. A switch had been turned, probably by the would-be train robbers, and the train ran out on a frail switch track, leading to a lime kiln in the woods. The track gave way under the heavy train with the results stated. Two tramps, stealing a ride on the blind baggage, were also killed.

Killed by the Marshal.

Princeton, Ky., November 5.—Tobe Watson, a leading business man of Eddyville, twelve miles south of here, was killed yesterday morning by City Marshal Frank Waddington. Watson was endeavoring to collect an old bill from Waddington, when hot words brought on an altercation. Watson was struck twice on the head with a policeman's club and lived only a few minutes. Waddington is under arrest and feeling is very strong against him.

LOWER RATES SOUTH.

Chicago's Merchants Hope to Break Into This Field

HERETOFORE SHUT OUT BY THE POOL.

Eastern Cities Have the Advantage on First Class Freight.

A FAVORABLE DECISION EXPECTED

The Trade of This Territory Would Be Worth Many Millions Every Year to the Easterners.

Chicago, November 5.—(Special.)—From a reliable source, the information comes that there is likely to be a reduction in freight rates between Chicago and southern points. For many years the southern roads have discriminated against Chicago, and in favor of eastern cities, in the manner of freight rates. That Chicago averaged 20 per cent nearer in railroad mileage to southern points has cut no figure. The actual rates from eastern cities averaged about 20 per cent lower than from Chicago. Some time ago leading Chicago shippers organized what is known as the Chicago freight bureau, and this organization laid the evidence in the matter of southern rates before the interstate commerce commission.

It is understood that the commission has reached a decision in the matter, and that the decision supports the Chicago claim. The case will, undoubtedly, be carried to the supreme court, and its merits are such that they are practically certain to cause a decision favoring that of the commission. The importance of the case may be seen from the fact that conservative merchants estimate it will increase Chicago's trade in the south by $100,000,000 annually. A large part of the goods sold by Chicago houses in the south are shipped to New York, and then to the southern points, although they are in nearly every instance nearer Chicago. In other words, eastern merchants have an advantage in rates to the south more than equaling the rates from Chicago to such eastern points. Chicago roads to the south are more than willing to meet the competition to southern points, but they are prevented by the east-iron agreement of the roads south of the Ohio river. These roads absolutely refuse to allow an equalization of rates, either by lowering the rates from Chicago or advancing those from eastern points.

The bureau does not ask for a reduction of rates from Chicago. It makes the manifestly just demand that rates should be equalized on a mileage basis. For instance, the distance from Chicago to Knoxville, Tenn., is 560 miles, with rates based on $1.16 per hundred. From New York to Knoxville the distance is 735 miles, while the rate is but $1.08, first class. The discrimination is even greater than this to nearly every other point in the south. To Rome, Ga., for instance, the distance from Chicago is 673 miles, while from New York it is 925 miles. In spite of this difference in distance, the rate is $1.14, first-class, from New York and $1.47 from Chicago.

FLORIDA LOSES AN OLD CITIZEN.

Jacob Summerlin Was the First White Child Born After the Cession.

Orlando, Fla., November 5.—(Special.)—Jacob Summerlin died of dropsy at his residence, on Lake Eola, in this county, late last night. He had been sick a long time. He was one of the old landmarks of Orange county, where he had lived for thirty-five years or more, and of south Florida, where he had lived the most of his life. He was about seventy-four years old, and was the first white child born in Florida after it was ceded to the United States. He served with distinction through the early Indian wars and knew much of the early history of the state of his own knowledge. He was wealthy in cattle and lands, and died worth probably $40,000 or $50,000 in money. He had a very limited education.

He left a wife, nearly as old as himself, and four children—Mrs. Blitch, Mrs. Davet and the wife of the Episcopal minister at Zellwood; Jasper Summelin, a merchant at Bartow; Robert L., a lawyer of San Antonio, Tex., and Samuel, of Fort Myers, and George, who lives on the Kissimmee river, who are both cattle men.

The deceased was a very generous, liberal man, and gave a large endowment to the Summerlin institute, at Bartow. His body was taken to Bartow for interment. He was, perhaps, the best known citizen of Orange county. About nine years ago he gained notoriety all over the country by being enticed across the Georgia line by bunco men, who then caught him with the "gold brick" fake for $7,500 in cash.

WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.

A Crank Arrested While on His Way to Washington to See Mr. Cleveland.

Kansas City, Mo., November 5.—Elmer E. Raub, a young farmer from Finney, Henry county, Missouri, was arrested on his arrival in this city today, a dispatch having been received to the effect that he was crazy and had announced his intention of going to Washington to see President Cleveland. Raub was not violent and made no threats, but he said he has as good a right to be president as Cleveland had and he wanted to talk with President Cleveland about the matter. If he could not be president of the United States he said he ought, at least, be president of Henry county, Missouri. A police officer remarked to Raub: "There have been a good many men like you running round of late." And the would-be president remarked: "Yes, one of them shot Mayor Harrison the other day."

Corbett and Mitchell Sign.

New York, November 5.—An agreement was signed tonight by Billy Thompson, representing Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, and W. A. Brady, representing James J. Corbett, which will probably have the effect of bringing off the big international fight in New Orleans. It looks, after all, as if the Olympic Club, of the Crescent City, would secure the event.

An Overdose of Morphine.

Cincinnati, O., November 5.—Mr. Louis C. Lutz, one of the faculty of the Cincinnati Art school, and a widely known artist, died last night from an overdose of morphine, taken to relieve a headache. Mr. Lutz was troubled with a spinal disease and was subject to severe headaches. His heavy breathing was heard by his fiance, Mrs. McNamara, whom he had asked to visit him. The door of his room was broken in, and he was discovered unconscious on the bed. He died a few hours later.

Dr. Matt Ash Is Dead.

Jackson, Miss., November 5.—(Special.)—Dr. Matt F. Ash died at his residence in this city yesterday afternoon after a long illness. Dr. Ash was a native of Philadelphia, but a resident of Jackson ten years prior to the breaking out of the war. He was a gallant confederate soldier and a widely known Mississippian.

Death of a Well Known Mississippian.

Jackson, Miss., November 5.—(Special.)—Captain W. M. Gilespie, an old citizen of Jackson, and for years prominently identified with the insurance business, died this afternoon.

THROUGH ALABAMA.

Money Tempted the Porter and He Ran Off with the Pile.

A SUNDAY MORNING WIFE MURDER.

Oil Prospecting Is Resumed Near Florence and the Well Will Go 1,500 Deep Unless a Good Flow Is Struck.

Birmingham, Ala., November 5.—(Special.)—It will be remembered that when President Cleveland appointed Hon. Emmett O'Neal, of Lauderdale county, United States district attorney for the northern district of Alabama, and Mr. J. C. Musgrove marshal for the same district, that L. W. Parsons and Niminger, republican incumbents of the respective offices, declared to resign their positions to the new appointees, claiming that their commissions were good for four years from date. The democratic appointees pressed their claims before Judge Bruce, of the United States district court, and their position was sustained, the judge issuing an order on the incumbents to retire and turn over the offices. Parsons and Niminger fumed over the matter until recently, when their attorneys went to Washington and filed a petition asking for a mandamus proceeding. Their pleas were filed by their attorneys, and the democrats filed their answers through the solicitor general. The chances are that the case will be decided on Monday. The commissions will not expire until about the last of February or the first of March, and, as the district attorney's office is said to have paid $10,000 per year for the past three years, the material result is worth working for, to say nothing of the satisfaction derived from coming out on top.

Killed His Wife.

Paralee McLendon, a negress, was stabbed in the throat and heart about 1 o'clock this morning by her husband, Sam McLendon. She died an hour afterwards. Sam's crime appears to be the result of a drunken spree. The slayer escaped, but was caught two hours later, and is now in jail.

Boring for Oil.

Florence, Ala., November 5.—(Special.)—On Thursday the drilling for oil was again commenced at Stutt's well, a few miles from here. The boring had reached a depth of something like a thousand feet, when the hard times came along and operations were stopped. It is the intention of the company to go 500 feet deeper, unless oil is struck in quantities in the meantime. The company has ample money to complete its experiment.

He Went Off with the Cash.

Birmingham, Ala., November 5.—(Special.)—Miss Annie Worthington, bookkeeper for Drs. Davis & Davis, sent their porter, William Blanton, an eighteen-year-old negro boy, to the bank yesterday with $140 and some money orders to deposit. He failed to go there and has not been seen since. Blanton had been depositing for the bookkeeper for more than a year. He is a mulatto, of medium height and has a conspicuous knot on the back of his head.

Preparing to Prosper.

The people about Abbeville are determined to be self-sustaining. The Times, of that place, in its last issue says:

"It's next to impossible to buy a hog in this section. The people are determined on raising their own meat, and will not sell their hogs at any price. As soon as they raise what they need at home they will begin to prosper. The successful farmer never buys any meat."

A Pertinent Query.

The Luvern, Ala., Liberal, a saucy little paper, propounds this question:

"With razor-back hogs, champion goats, 35-cent cows and 10-cent yearlings upon the streets at all times, with water running north, east and south down the center of our streets, is it not natural that we should ask what are the people taxed $5 for?"

He Has a Big Contract.

Professor M. H. Henry, who secured the contract to repair the levees near New Orleans, sent down two carloads of teams today. During the week he sent down more than 400 hands, mostly negroes, and work will be begun at once. Messrs. Harrison, Holcombe and P. O'Brien, of this city, will take charge of the different gangs of laborers.

The miners of Blocton were paid their August balances yesterday by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. They will return to work tomorrow. The September and October balances will be paid during the month.

Little George Was Scared.

Birmingham, Ala., November 5.—(Special.)—George Schwem, a bright little office boy, while going home from his work last night was accosted on the street just out from the business center by two big negroes, who pointed a pistol at him and led him into a stable near by. They searched his pockets, and finding nothing, threatened him for more than half an hour. Finally the approach of some one frightened the negroes away. They were preparing to tie him in the stable for the night when they were frightened away.

First Entertainment of the Season.

Birmingham, Ala., November 5.—(Special.)—The Young Men's Hebrew Association gave its opening entertainment for the season tonight in the vestry of the synagogue. Almost the entire congregation was present. Among those who took part in the entertainment were: Misses Leah Ullman and Mattie Lazarus, and Messrs. B. F. Ezekiel and S. W. Friedman. A piano and mandolin solo by the Misses Solomon and a vocal solo by Mrs. Lowenstein were particularly fine.

The Young Men's Christian Association will give its opening entertainment for the season tomorrow night in its rooms.

Business Trouble.

The Russellsville, Ala., Banking Company, H. B. Urquart cashier, is going into voluntary liquidation.

The Southern Idea, a weekly paper published there, has been attached, but the trouble will be straightened out in a few days, it is stated.

Laid in Wait for the Boy.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 5.—(Special.) Oscar Nisonger, the fourteen-year-old son of a prominent citizen, was shot in the neck and seriously wounded here today by a young negro bootblack named Jesse Russell. Nisonger whipped the negro a few days ago, and the boy went away and armed himself with a pistol. He laid in wait for Nisonger today and shot him near his home. The negro escaped. Young Nisonger will die.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.

Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

WRECKED THE CITY.

Continued from Second Column First Page.

death through the explosion. On reaching the scene they found the quays and adjacent territory strewn with bodies mangled and blackened into an unrecognizable condition. The wounded were also lying about everywhere and their shrieks and groans were heartrending.

Words cannot describe the awful scene amid those burning ruins and on that death-strewn ground, rendered more hideous by the cries of the wounded. Many bodies were torn to shreds by the explosion. The scene became more terrible still when the relatives of the dead, wounded and missing came staggering to the spot in order to search for the remains of those they loved. The relatives of those who escaped knelt by the side of their wounded friends, and, lifting their hands to heaven, thanked God for their escape from an awful death. Then, again, the cries of those who found among the ruins, or among the heaps of killed and wounded, one or more members of their families blackened in death, were horrible to listen to, and loud and fierce were the curses hurled at the authors of this sickening calamity.

Many Miraculous Escapes.

Many of the searchers only recognized parts of the clothing of those who were killed and one man was identified by his watch, which had stopped at the moment of the explosion. There were many miraculous escapes from death. For instance, one man was thrown a great distance by the explosion, and yet he was only slightly injured by the shock sustained in the fall. Another man was thrown into the sea by the force of the explosion and, though the disaster occurred at about 4:20 o'clock p. m., this man was rescued from the water at 10 o'clock the same night, numbed and stupefied, but alive.

On Saturday morning following the awful night of fire and death a number of people who had been shocked into a state of insensibility or madness were found hiding beneath the ruins.

Crowds of orphans yesterday gathered at the town hall bewailing their lost mothers or fathers, asking for assistance to look among the ruins for the bodies of their loved ones. For a long time to come the city will need assistance from other cities in order to succor the homeless and wounded; to bury the dead and to repair, as far as possible, the damage done by the awful dynamite upheaval.

Hundreds Driven Insane.

The number of people who have lost their senses through the explosion is great and it is openly asserted that hundreds of people have completely gone out of their minds and will have to be confined in asylums for the remainder of their lives. Mandes Nunez street is completely destroyed and a number of adjoining streets have suffered terribly and are in ruins.

A father who was carrying his crippled daughter upon his shoulders was injured by fragments which fell from a tottering wall and when he neared his home he found it was a mass of flames. Laying the injured child down in the street, the unfortunate father cared for her until she died there beneath the shadow of their home, which was soon a blackened ruin.

The dwelling of an English family named Shelton was badly wrecked and the family had a marvelous escape from death.

Rich and poor alike mingled in the search at the hecatomb about Maliano quay and agonizing were the sights witnessed as the search for the bodies was continued. Many of those who were thrown into the water by the explosion were carried away by the tide and drowned amid the despairing laments of the few who had managed to struggle out of that horrible swirl of blackened corpses and partly or entirely dismembered bodies.

No correct estimate can yet be formed for the loss of life, some officials claiming that thousands lost their lives, while others hold that the loss of life will not be over 500, and may be lower.

HOW THEY SETTLED IT.

Major Fink Made the Offer Himself to Restore Full Wages.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 5.—(Special.) The grand chiefs have gone away, having settled the difference with the East Tennessee. The grand chiefs, in company with the grievance committee, numbering twenty-three men, representing conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen, called on Major Fink in his office yesterday morning. At 12:30 o'clock the committee retired from Major Fink's office without any agreement. Their request was that Major Fink unconditionally withdraw the order of reduction and allow all their trainmen their former salaries. This Major Fink positively refused to do. At 4 o'clock the committee again called on Major Fink and asked him to restore the wages on December 1st. This proposition Major Fink also refused, as that length of time was too short for any benefit to the company. Major Fink then made the committee a proposition, and that was to restore their regular wages February 1st, making the length of reduction three months. The committee retired to consider Major Fink's proposition, and after due consideration they accepted it and so notified him.

The financial condition was the consideration causing the committee to accept.

Mr. Arthur was seen at the Palace hotel last night, and to a reporter said that he was satisfied all the while that the matter could be settled without trouble, and he was glad the committee and Mr. Fink had reached an agreement. Mr. Arthur left for Cincinnati.

Mr. Sargent, chief of the firemen, told a reporter that Major Fink had given the chiefs and committee while in Knoxville every consideration, and had treated them in a manner most commendable. He said he knew Major Fink had only reduced the salaries of the trainmen as a matter of necessity. He also said that the greivance committee had accepted the proposition themselves and not by any order from their chiefs. Mr. Sargent left for his home in Terre Haute, Ind., and Chief Clark, of the conductors and acting chief of the brakemen, left for Chicago.

The various members of the grievance committee left this morning for their homes. They all seem perfectly satisfied with the agreement. Since the trainmen are to have their wages restored in ninety days the other employes, the shopmen, clerks, etc., will naturally ask the question: "When do we have our wages restored?"

With a view of obtaining some definite information on this point Major Fink was interviewed last night. He said that the wages of the shopmen will be restored. As to whether the office men will have their wages restored he was not prepared to say; nor was he prepared to say when the shopmen's wages shall be restored, whether at the end of the ninety days or later.

FARMERS CAN GO IN.

The Quarantine Is Raised at Jesup for Two Hours Each Day.

Jesup, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—The situation remains unchanged, there being no new cases, although the guards are still on. The country people are allowed to pass in and out between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the day for the purpose of trading and getting supplies. This has done a great deal toward relieving the anxiety of the merchants, who had put in large stocks of goods before the outbreak of the epidemic. They are correspondingly easy now. The rain has come at last, but only a slight one, and the weather is considerably cooler. A much lower temperature will be necessary before it will be satisfactory to all.

Receiver for a Brewery.

Savannah, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—George Meyer was yesterday appointed permanent receiver of the P. H. Wolters Brewing Company, and was required to give bond for $15,000. The plant will continue in operation and it is thought that all claims against the company will be liquidated under the receivership and the direction of the court.

MACON'S MYSTERY.

Her Detectives and Police Cannot Identify Their Prisoner.

HIBERNIANS MEET AND ORGANIZE.

Boys of the State University Talk of Getting Up an Alumni Society—Good Showing for the Y. M. C. A.

Macon, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—The negro recently captured for Bob Brewer, the famous outlaw, remains in jail awaiting identification. He may be Brewer and he may not be. Nobody knows who he is.

Some say he is Mack Holmes, who is wanted for murder in Coffee county, but the jail officers say that there is nothing in the story. The prisoner has not been identified by anybody and his identity is as much a mystery now as ever.

The Hibernians.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock a large number of prominent Irishmen, citizens and voters met in the Emmett clubrooms and organized a local division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The division was organized by a large number of national and state officers, among whom were P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, who is chairman of the national directory; Sheriff John T. Ronan, of Savannah, who is state treasurer; T. J. O'Brien, Chatham county delegate; M. A. Buttimer, president of division No. 2, Savannah; E. A. Leonard, vice president division No. 2, Savannah; Messrs. D. Connors, M. J. J. Barrett, M. Prendergast, W. Hayden, of Division No. 1, Savannah; W. J. Stafford, D. V. Daly, of division No. 2, Savannah. They arrived at 3 o'clock this morning and were met at the depot by Messrs. D. A. Keating and P. J. Duffy. There was also a delegation from Atlanta and State Organizer Gouley, of Augusta, who was accompanied by a delegation from that city.

The University Men.

Macon has a large number of university men, among whom are some of the most distinguished citizens of the city, such as Judge Emory Speer, Major A. O. Bacon, Captain J. L. Hardeman and others, and they have decided to establish an alumni association which will rank ahead of any in the state.

Recently several prominent young university men have located in Macon, swelling the large list already here considerably, and it has been decided to call a meeting of the alumni in the city for the purpose of reorganizing the association and infusing new life into it.

The meeting is called to convene in the parlors of Hotel Lanier Monday afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, and every university man in Macon is requested to be present.

Y. M. C. A. Officers.

At the annual election of the Macon Young Men's Christian Association the following board of directors and officers was elected for the ensuing year:

Directors:

From the Various Baptist Churches—Messrs. F. L. Mallary, J. G. Daughtry, E. J. Willingham, W. B. Willingham and A. W. Lane.

Methodist Church—R. F. Burden, George T. Beeland, R. L. McKenney, D. L. McRae and S. E. Chambliss.

Presbyterian Church—J. J. McKay, T. B. West, T. J. C. Park.

Episcopal Church—T. U. Conner, W. C. Turpin.

Christian Church—T. H. Nelms.

Officers:

Vice President—T. B. West.

Treasurer—George T. Beeland.

Recording Secretary—J. J. McKay.

Before adjournment the following committees were appointed from the board:

Finance—T. U. Conner, D. L. McRae, E. J. Willingham.

Religious Work—R. F. Burden, George T. Beeland, T. J. C. Park, T. B. West.

Rooms and Library—J. G. Daughtry, W. B. Willingham, S. E. Chambliss, W. C. Turpin.

Membership—J. J. McKay, R. L. McKenney, T. H. Nelms, A. W. Lane.

Executive—F. L. Mallary, G. M. Rosser, T. U. Conner, R. F. Burden, J. G. Daughtry, J. J. McKay.

The annual report showed the association to be in a most excellent and prosperous condition, and that under the splendid management of the past year much good had been accomplished.

Local and Personal.

Central City lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, at a meeting to be held next Wednesday night, will inaugurate a series of entertainments for the good of the order, wherein prominent speakers will participate. The brethren are cordially invited to attend.

David Davis, of Emanuel county, who, a few days ago, surrendered himself to the officers to stand trial for illicit distilling, was bound over by Judge Erwin yesterday afternoon.

The residence of Mrs. Baratta, on Arch street, was almost consumed by fire last night. While fighting the flames Captain Biddick, of No. 1, fell from the roof and was considerably bruised.

FIVE CASES OF FEVER.

Brunswick Hopes to Get a Light Frost This Week.

Brunswick, Ga., November 5.—Only five new cases of yellow fever were reported today, all of which were colored. There was one death—Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, white.

Thirteen patients were discharged, none of them being white. The weather changed today from sunshine to rain, accompanied by a light cool wind.

The indications at 5 o'clock caused hope for frost, but by 7:30 o'clock the atmosphere was considerably warmer. The weather prophets predict a light frost on Thursday, but nothing heavy enough to kill before November 20th. There is no certainty when the epidemic will be declared off. Surgeon Murray will base his announcement of such an event on a combination of facts, the main ones being a total absence of cases for several days, and a heavy, killing frost. He has been disappointed at the condition of the weather for fifteen days past. A freeze scarcely ever reaches Brunswick before January 1st. Many believe cases will continue to develop until then, but the epidemic will be declared off when the conditions named prevail.

EDITOR MERCHANT LEAVES TOWN.

He Had Received Some Money on a Contract Which He Failed to Carry Out.

Douglasville, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—Mr. E. L. Merchant, editor and proprietor of The Douglasville New South, has disappeared.

The young editor has been in charge of The New South only a few months and has run up a good many bills. A warrant was sworn out by Rev. Dr. Armistead, and the sheriff is now in pursuit of the fleeing editor. Dr. Armistead gave Merchant $60 as part payment for publishing a book. It is also said that other warrants will quickly follow. Merchant left his employes unpaid. An attachment has been levied on all the material which he left behind.

Private Allen Here.

Many of the returning southern congressmen passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way home. Among the number conspicuous were Private John Allen, of Mississippi; Congressmen Carter Tate and John W. Maddox, of Georgia, and Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama. They all seemed glad to be going home for a little breathing spell before the regular session opens in December.

THREE BAD TRAMPS.

They Tried to Rob Sheriff Fain, but Did Not.

HE GAVE THEM A HOT RECEPTION

Then He Got a Posse and Captured Them, They Said They Wanted Work or Money.

Calhoun, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—Sheriff W. D. Fain and Mr. Marion Adcock were returning from the country Friday night and at a small stream, about two miles from town, stopped to let their horse drink.

Three men approached them and asked how far it was to Calhoun. Mr. Adcock told them, and he and the sheriff drove on. In the gathering dusk they noted that the men were white and presented the shaggy appearance of tramps. The sheriff and his companion had proceeded but a short distance when the three tramps opened fire on them from behind.

The bullets whistled about the heads of the two men in the buggy and Sheriff Fain leaped out and returned the fire. A regular battle then ensued and when the sheriff had exhausted his cartridges he and Mr. Adcock came to town and a posse was immediately organized to capture the tramps.

Sheriff Fain and his posse went back to the scene of attack and found the three tramps lying around a campfire, a short distance off in the woods. The tramps made no resistance and were brought to town and lodged in jail.

They gave their names as Reid, Jones and King and deny having shot at anyone.

Sheriff Fain asked them why they attempted to hold up people on the public highways and they replied that there was no other way to get any money.

They said they were looking for work, but had not had any work or any money in a long time.

CUT UP BY THE CARS.

An Unknown Negro Takes Passage on the Truck and Is Killed.

Savannah, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—An unknown negro was killed at Meldrim by the down train from Atlanta on the Central railroad last night just as the train was pulling out from Meldrim. It seems that he was stealing a ride under the trucks, and as the train pulled out, after having stopped to put off the quarantined passengers, a cry was heard coming from under one of the coaches. The train was stopped, and the negro's body was taken out from under it. His body was badly mangled. The negro was dead when found. Nothing is known as to who he was.

RAN OFF AND MARRIED.

The Old Folks Objected, but South Carolina Was Near.

Savannah, Ga., November 5.—(Special.)—Herman Murken, son of an ex-policeman, and Miss Mamie Agnes Lightbody, daughter of a well-known stevedore here, ran away this morning to Yemassee, S. C., where they were married by Rev. E. E. Bullinger, of the Episcopal church of that place. Murken's father had objected to the alliance, as he said his son was only seventeen years of age; but the protest was not considered, and the marriage came off. The young couple returned to the city tonight, and are at the home of the bride's parents.

He Took a Nap On the Rail.

Brunswick, Ga., November 5.—(Special.) Primus Jenkins, a negro fisherman, was instantly killed by the government train on the Brunswick and Western road last night while it was making a special trip to Camp Detention. This morning several stories of foul play were being circulated, but a searching investigation by the assistant chief of police, Robert Levison, and others, failed to substantiate them. The theory that Jenkins was drunk and lay on the track to sleep is seemingly the correct one.

DR. R. C. FLOWER.

The Well Known Doctor of Boston, Mass., Is on a Visit to Georgia.

Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, arrived here yesterday morning in his private car. A reporter caught his ear for a moment, while on his way to church.

"What are your plans, doctor?"

"I am making a short visit through your state. I shall be at the Kimball house, this city, tomorrow and Tuesday; at the Arlington house, Augusta, Wednesday and Thursday; DeSoto hotel, Savannah, Friday, and Lanier house, Macon, next Saturday, the 11th."

"What about the sanitarium your friends talk of your establishing in this state?"

"It is rather early for me to talk on this subject, though this is one of my principal reasons for visiting Georgia at this time. The institution will be for the treatment and cure of the morphia, opium and cocaine habits. I shall put the institution under the mangement of some prominent and able physician of your state, surrounding him with such assistance as he may need."

"Is your treatment of these diseases something new, and is it certain to cure?"

"It is absolutely new. In answer to your second question, I would say I will give $1,000 for a case I cannot cure.

"I am not treating the opium habit now and shall not until I get the institution opened."

"Will you have other institutions?"

"Yes, and shall establish six or eight in the United States."

"How is your general practice in the state of Georgia?"

"Greater than ever. I think this section of the country one of the most desirable to live in in the United States. I love your people, I am charmed with your climate. Think of your state, from December to March, bound by winter in the north, but with roses and violets in the south; a state rich in forests, in mining, in stone, in soil, in water and in climate; never oppresively hot, never severely cold; a state which holds the frigid north around her brow and the tropics at her feet."

"How do you find the times, doctor, as you travel through the country?"

"Gradually getting better. People are getting over the scare of four months ago, confidence is being restored, and with the good crops of 1893, money will soon be plentiful."

The Manola-Mason Company at the Grand Tonight.

Theatergoers have looked forward with much pleasure to the engagement of Manola and Mason. Marion Manola is a prima donna of high reputation. She was for a long time associated with the original McCaull Opera Company, then, afterwards, Miss Manola went to London and appeared as Maid Marion in the charming opera of "Robin Hood." As prima donna of the DeWolf Hopper Opera Company she made a decided hit in New York.

Mr. Jack Mason is an actor of great merit. He became leading man at the Boston Museum in 1888.

The Manola Mason Company carries its own scenery, which is said to be a master work of the scenic artist. The first set represents the interior of the home of Fritz Kobus, presenting an old batchelor's home. The second set is the exterior of Luzel's home (Marion Manola), representing a French farm amid the valleys of Claire-Fontaine, with its orchards, fruit trees and the old moss-covered well. The play is a beautiful blending of music and comedy. It is a charming comedy, in which music has been added to display the sweet voices of Miss Marion Manola and Jack Mason, the great baritone.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.



Mr. George Smith
Uvalde, Texas.

SHAKESPEARE

What Mr. Smith Thinks He Would Have

Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicine except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake

The President's Duties.

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bottle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in good condition. I advise all to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall."
GEORGE SMITH, Uvalde, Texas.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

DURANT—Died last night at the residence, Park and Ashby streets, West End, Mrs. Eliza C. Durant, relect of the late W. L. Durant. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

MEETING NOTICES.



A stated conclave of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held in its asylum, Masonic hall, old capitol building, at 7:30 o'clock sharp this (Monday) evening. Knights Templar in good standing are courteously invited. Take elevator at the Forsyth street entrance.

F. M. FREMONT, Eminent Commander.
Z. B. MOON, Recorder.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air-Line Belt Railroad Company will be held in the office of the company, No. 747 Equitable building, on Friday, November 10th HASELL THOMAS, Secretary.
oct 22-to nov 10.

Try it. There is no better Whisky on earth for price. Rose's Purity guaranteed absolutely pure. For sale only at 12 Marietta St.

BOLLES, THE STATIONER, 8 Marietta St., Atlanta.

Headquarters for Blank Books, Office Supplies, Bibles, Prayer Books, Novelties for Children. Games of all kinds, etc.

Out-of-town orders promptly attended to. Postage stamps for sale.

Atlanta Grown Trees,

Plants, shrubbery, roses, etc., of best varieties, specially suited to this climate, can be obtained at the

ATLANTA NURSERIES

Plants first-class. Prices very low. Send for catalogue or call on W. D. BEATIE, 508 Equitable Building.

The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant throug cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

Receiver's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the superior court of said county rendered on September 13, 1893, in the case of W. E. Springer & Co., et al, vs. Fenn Lumber Company, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in November next, the same being the 7th day of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at Fenn, Ga., property formerly belonging to said Fenn Lumber Company, consisting of one tract of land lying and being on both sides of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad at Fenn, Ga., containing ninety-one acres, more or less, on which is situated five dwelling houses, about forty tenant houses, one storehouse, one barn and stables, one blacksmith shop, and one sawmill building.

Also one Erie City engine, fifty horse power; one Erie City engine, thirty horse power; one Erie City boiler, seventy horse power, and one Erie City boiler, fifty horse power; two steam pumps; one Filer & Stowell sawmill and carriage complete, with Filer & Stowell's improved twin-engine feed; one steam jump saw; one cut-off saw complete, with all necessary belts, pulleys, shafting, etc.; one stave and lathe mill and fixtures; one Fifield tram engine, and all other fixtures, machinery, tools and implements of every kind and description now owned by the said Fenn Lumber Company; also one mile of 28-pound railroad iron; also four mules, twenty-six head of oxen, seven log carts, with yokes and chains complete.

Also forty-two acres of land adjoining the land hereinbefore described, now used as a corn field, and all other property of every description now owned by said Fenn Lumber Company.

Also one sawmill and sawmill fixtures, known as the Sinquefield mill; five oxen, two log carts and one dust cart, two pole road trucks and shop tools. The said last named property to be sold separately.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months.

Title retained until purchase money is paid in full. This, October 2, 1893.

A. E. COLWELL, Receiver.
nov2-5t

Notice.

We have handled what was claimed to be a superior brand of sausage, but are now handling C. A. Rauschenberg's "All Pork Smoked Sausage." We have tried other brands made here to our dissatisfaction and find this sausage superior to any we have used, or can procure. Buy no sausage for "All Pork" unless marked "C. A. R." We are his sole agents and handle his entire production, which is a special brand gotten up for our trade. Every box guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; no middle man's profits and no other brand handled by us. Send orders direct to us. J. W. Phillips Co., oct25 1m

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A traveling salesman of some experience; must be a good salesman and have best of references; prefer a man twenty-five to thirty years old. Address S. H. C., care Constitution. nov5 2t

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—Keen, bright and brainy men and women wanted everywhere to take orders for "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed." Only book of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the World's Columbian Exhibition; authorized by the exposition management; official certificate accompanies each volume. Bonanza for workers; drop everything and handle it; you will make money fast; books ready; credit given; big commissions; illustrated circulars, terms free. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 358 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa. oct11 20t wed fri mon sun

WANTED—Boys and girls who wish to make money when out of school, send name and we will tell you how. No money wanted. R. Stayner & Co., Providence, R. I. nov 4—6t

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug. 13—6m.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Two experienced white chambermaids for hotel work. Apply between 2 and 4 p. m. Hotel Aragon. nov3 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Sewing by the day in families, by one who understands white work. Address Mrs. H., care Constitution.

LOST.

LOST—A prayer book, on Forest ave. or Courtland street, on last Sunday morning, with name Miss Margaret Walsh, October 20, 1892, on outside cover; return to Stewart & Bowden, 20 W. Alabama st. and get reward. nov3 3t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—For a quick selling patented invention just being put on the market. Sold only through agents. Good profits and a clear field. Sample by mail, 25 cents. The Ohio Novelty Company, D. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio. oct24-1y

WANTED—Boarders.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can get good board at very reasonable terms, close in, at 27 Luckie st.; good neighborhood. nov3 7t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

LADY AND GENTLEMAN wish board in private family at reasonable terms. Address H. G. M., room 3, Constitution building.

DENTISTRY FOR THE PEOPLE—Wanted, at the dental college opposite the Grady hospital, during the next twenty days, 1,000 persons to have their teeth filled free of charge. Appointments made any day from 1 to 5 p. m. with the demonstrators in charge will receive prompt attention. oct 31—14t

FOR RENT.—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—Desirable 10-room house, with gas and water at 32 Church street, close in, near Peachtree street. Apply 8 West Ellis street. nov 5-su mon tu.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND—Traveling agents wanted. Southwestern Building and Loan Association, 21 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. nov 4—7t

MONEY loaned on good collateral; notes bought; short and long-time loans made and notes discounted. J. R. Black, 68 Inman building.

LOANS made at 6, 7 and 8 per cent, 1 to 5 years. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta st. nv3 1m

WE ARE prepared to negotiate loans on central and improved residence property. Apply in person. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. oct15-1m

WE BUY notes, loan money on good collateral and negotiate loans at No. 42 South Pryor st. oct11 to jan1

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any good notes well secured. Apply or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. oct 31—1m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

LARGE IRON SAFE—Original cost $275; will sell for less than half price, at 40 Marietta street. nov 5-tf.

FOR SALE—A full line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors, depository boxes; also some second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone 724. Call or address B. F. Smith, 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. apri 1—6m

FOUND.

FOUND—The best and cheapest factory in the south to buy good, substantial chairs is from Madison Variety Works. Send for catalogue, Madison Georgia. oct 29-2-m su wed fri.

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall St.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10c. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep 1-1y.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july16-1y

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Atlanta suburban acreage property for a plantation in northern Alabama, Georgia or Carolina, Piedmont region. Addres Lock box 374, Atlanta, Ga. oct 29-2w.

BARGAINS

FOR THE LITTLE ONES,

Bargains for the Young and Old,

Bargains for Everybody.

$20,000 worth of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Club Bags, Purses, Pocketbooks and Fancy Goods to go at half price.

TO BE SLAUGHTERED!
TO BE BUTCHERED!

From November 6th on we throw at your feet:

3,000 Bridal Trunks at $9; old price, $15.
400 flat-top Dress Trunks at $5; old price, $9.50.
350 36-inch Zinc Trunks at $3; old price, $5.00.
5,000 Club Bags at $1; old price, $1.75.
5,000 extra Valises at $2; old price, $4.
3,000 Ladies' Hand Bags at 25c; old price, 75c.
150 Sterling Silver Pocket Books at 74c; old price, $2.
3,000 Purses, of all description, at 5c, 10c and 15c, worth three times the money.

This opportunity you will never get again. Now is your chance for Bridal and Christmas presents. Don't miss it.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,
92 WHITEHALL,
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.

Brookwood FloralCo.,

COLIN OGSTON, Manager.

Growers of Choice Flowers.

Salesroom, 13 Kimball House, Decatur St.
Greenhouses at Brookwood 3 1-2 miles out on Peachtree road. Visitors cordially invited to inspect same. Orders for shipments solicited. Telephone 175. oct24-1m

Pure Georgia Corn Whisky, old and new, very old Peach and Apple Brandies. The R. M Rose Co., 12 Marietta St

RAILROAD NEWS.

Lively Interest in the Question of Preventing Wrecks.

WHAT CAUSES MANY DISASTERS.

Dangerous Economy Recently Indulged by Many Southern Railroads—Tuesday's Big Meeting.

How to avoid railroad wrecks—that is the question that is causing railroad folks to wear a worried look nowadays.

The recent disastrous wrecks on western roads have brought the question home to the minds of southern railroad manipulators, and some of them are beginning to reconsider their action not long ago in cutting down the force of trainmen. Dangerous economy has been practiced by southern railroads lately, and while no disastrous results have come of it up to date it is a serious question when so many accidents are occurring from causes such as these in the northwest.

The recent panic in the railroad world causing frightful disturbances here and there throughout the entire country, and inducing railroad managers to cut down expenses of trains has been alleged as the cause of more than half of the railroad wrecks that have occurred in the west. The record was, indeed, an uncanny one, more than seventy-five people being killed outright, and more than one hundred and eighty-five being seriously, and in many cases fatally, injured within a single week.

While there have been no serious catastrophes of this nature in the south the southern railroad men are looking cautiously into conditions that bring about these wrecks. Some of them are conscious that they made a mistake in cutting down the force of trainmen early in the fall, and in some cases have put the regular number back on the trains that run on their daily schedules.

The western roads, like the southern lines, cut down expenses early in the fall, and sent trains out with fewer hands on them than formerly. One of these western roads had a horrible accident due directly to this cause: The train was running at a full rate when the engineer saw another train coming on the same track. He threw on his airbrakes; they failed to work, and he instantly blew the signal for brakes, such as was used in days before the airbrake was invented, but there were not enough train hands aboard to put the brakes on in time, and the consequence was a wreck in which thirty passengers lost their lives and many more dangerously injured.

In another case a wreck was caused by not having two flagmen to guard a train that had stopped for some cause or other. The flagman was sent out ahead of the train to give the danger signal and a train ran into it from behind. When the conductor was asked why the flagman was not sent behind the train, he replied, "He had to go in front, and there was no other man to go behind. He has been taken off, or I would have sent him behind."

Thus it is seen that many of the accidents on western roads have been caused by the cutting down of the force of hands on the trains. Of course, the increased traffic to the world's fair has had much to do with the wrecks, too, but this gives all the more reason for having a full force of hands on the trains.

So much concerned in this question of wrecks and how to prevent them have the northern and western railroad people grown lately that the railway papers are giving much space to the discussion of wrecks and their causes, interviewing all of the leading railrod men of the north.

In a recent interview Mr. E. B. Thomas, first vice president of the New York, Lake Erie and Western, had this to say:

"Railroad men give their first thoughts to safety. I venture to say that there is not a man in the country at the head of the operating department of a road who does not give the first consideration to the lives of his passengers. I cannot explain the unusual number of accidents just now, because there are so many complications. The world's fair has brought into use all the rolling stock on the western roads, and the train dispatcher's duties have thereby become very much more exacting. The block system is not in general use except on the trunk lines, and electrical signaling is still in the experimental stage. Employes are only human, and, while I do not for a moment suppose that they have been allowed to grow careless, I say that external vigilance is the price of safety in railroading, as much as it is of liberty in government.

"It is said that some of the roads have dispensed with what is called the 'forward brakeman.' That is a mistake. It is the duty of the fireman to protect the front of the train, and the brakeman the rear. It is the duty of the latter to go back half a mile and place torpedoes on the track where it is known a train is behind. When the volume of travel this fall is taken into consideration, I do not think the number of accidents will be found to be larger than usual."

H. Walter Webb, third vice president of the New York Central railroad, said:

"Railroad accidents are like epidemics; they can no more be foretold or arrested. Most of the accidents in the past month have occurred on single tracks. The only road west of Buffalo that has double tracks is the West Shore. We have carried more passengers this year than any time in the history of the company, yet we have not had an accident. When a train is on a double-tracked road, the danger is reduced I may say 50 per cent, and the dispatcher's duty is plain. But with only one track, and the trains moving each way, he must have a very clear head to keep things straight, particularly if the number of trains is larger than usual. Some of the accidents are attributable to the carelessness of employes, but that is a source of danger that will never be removed. One thing is certain, a good man is never discharged to make room for an inexperienced one."

Mr. John H. Winder, superintendent of the Seaboard Air-Line, when questioned on those points by a Constitution representative, said:

"The southern railroads have but few accidents. This is due to several conditions. First, because traffic is never overwhelming; second, because schedules are simpler and well understood by the trainmen. I believe, too, that the southern roads take less risk than the great systems of the north which have so much travel. Take the Seaboard Air-Line, for instance. We have never taken off the regular required number of trainmen from a single train. Today if the airbrakes fail to respond, the flagman, who sits on the rear platform of the rear car, puts on brakes the instant the engineer gave the signal. The old signals that were in use before the airbrake was invented are still kept fresh in the minds of the trainmen. When the signal is given the passenger who observes such things closely, will see our flagman grasp the brakes on the rear platform, the train porter in the next car grasps the brakes on his car, and the baggage master, in the front car, grasps the wheels on his platform, ready to pull down the brakes. But, it is not right to put too much stress on this score. The truth is just this, no brakeman could stop a train going at the rate passenger trains go these days in less than two or three minutes and that means the train would run a mile or two before arrest was made. Thus you see the chances to stop the train would be slim before the collision came. The way to preclude the probability of these wrecks and about the only way from a standpoint of brakes is to have the airbrakes carefully inspected before leaving. The airbrake is the only hope these days of stopping passenger trains in time to prevut a wreck. The old system was good enough when trains made such slow speed. The trains of modern days run about twice as fast and what justified them in running up the rate of speed was nothing more nor less than the airbrake, because they can stop so suddenly with the appliance. Ask me the one great precaution to prevent railroad wrecks in this day and time and I answer you see that your airbrakes are in good shape."

Next Tuesday's Meeting.

Commissioner Stahlman expects to have a good attendance at the meeting of the executive board of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in this city next week.

By request of many of the members who live in New York he postponed the meeting from last week until Tuesday of this week and it will be called to order in the rooms of the commissioner, on the fourth floor of the Equitable building, that day.

For the most part, the members of the executive board are the presidents and general managers of all the leading railroads of the southern states. They handle only the big questions that so affect the best interests of the railroad world at large and the meeting will, indeed, be a most important one.

A Pretty Railroad Souvenir.

A beautiful pamphlet, edited by Mrs. H. K. Ingram, on "Florida and the Beauties of the East Coast," is just out and being hurled around the desks of prominent railroad men here and there over the country.

It is one of the prettiest souvenirs of its kind ever issued by any railroad, and the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad Company has reason to congratulate itself upon the beauty of this little advertising medium.

It has some of the handsomest engravings of the great hotels in Florida and the picturesque orange groves of the Land of Flowers. The text is well prepared by Mrs. Ingram, and, all in all, it is one of the most beautiful souvenirs southern railroads have ever gotten out.



SEDENTARY CALLINGS at sometime or other bring on a torpid liver. This condition is common to an indoor life; then there follows another condition, anæmia or lack of blood; frequently another worse effect—that of dyspepsia. These conditions aggravate one another. Your bad temper is likewise aggravating to your friends. No need to go further, the rest is easy. If you buy a vial of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets you'll find them a *natural remedy*. Mild but effectual. They have a strengthening effect upon the lining membranes of stomach and bowels, hence their effect is *lasting*. They cure Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness and Sick or Bilious Headaches, permanently; because they act naturally.

The best medical testimony proves that these cases are best treated by *mild* methods. One tiny, sugar-coated, Pellet is a corrector, a regulator, and a gentle laxative. They are put up in glass vials, easily carried and always fresh. They are *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money is returned.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an unexcelled medicine for children while teething. 25c.

PERSONAL

Large iron safe, original cost $275. Will sell for less than half price, at 40 Marietta street.

W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES.

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street.

For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty. oct21-1m



KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice. set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street opposite postoffice.

UNITED STATES

Mutual Accident Association

320 and 322 Broadway, New York

CHAS. B. PEET, President. JAS. R. PITCHER, Sec'y and Gen'l Man'gr.

JAMES T. PRINCE, State Agent, Georgia and South Carolina.

409 Equitable Building, ATLANTA, GA.

Liberal contracts made with Live Agents.

oct 3—6m

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended S. S. Sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

September 18—October 16—November 13

TO HONOLULA AND AUSTRALIA

September 16—October 16—November 16.

Apply C. Sheehy, 11 Fort St. W., Detroit, Mich. sep28—3m thur sat

SATZKY,

The Tailor,

9 Alabama Street,

Between Whitehall and Broad.

Stylish Goods Always on Hand.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I am a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the action of the committees to be selected by ward primaries.

H. A. BOYNTON.

The friends of H. C. SAWTELL announce his name as a candidate for alderman from the south side at the ensuing city election.

The Third Ward.

The friends of MR. JAMES CAMPBELL announce him as a candidate for the city council from the third ward. They will support him as the friend of economy and good government. Subject to citizens' movement.

The Fourth Ward.

MR. WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL is announced by prominent citizens of the fourth ward and elsewhere as a candidate for the city council to succeed Mr. W. P. Hih.

Sixth Ward.

Charles E. Harman is announced as a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, subject to the ward primary, November 6th, next.

I AM a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward and hereby solicit the support of my friends and fellow citizens. John T. Moody. oct11 td

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman of the sixth ward and earnestly solicit the support of my friends and fellow citizens. Ward Primary November 6th next. G. G. ROY.

Let There Be Light

on packing house methods of lard rendering, and there will be less lard used. Many people realize that it is impossible now-a-days to procure old-fashioned leaf lard. They demand something better than the modern stock-yards product.



The New Vegetable Shortening

fully supplies that demand. It is clean, delicate, healthful and economical. Ask your grocer for the genuine COTTOLENE.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

For Men Only.

DR. A. W. KRUMM,

The German Specialist,

Is Permanently Located at

51½ SOUTH BROAD ST.,

And can be consulted, free of charge, on all chronic, private and nervous diseases, such as syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, lost manhood, night losses, piles and all unnatural discharges. He supplies all of his own medicines, which cure when all others fail. He has been in this city for the last five months and is well endorsed by all who have tried him. He is also a German graduate of ten years' experience and the fortunate possessor of many great valuable medicines, entirely unknown to the profession of this country. He makes a sure cure or no charge. No incurable cases undertaken; no injurious drugs. Go at once and give him a trial and be convinced. His medicines are all very reasonable and in reach of all.

51 1-2 South Broad Street.

oct 17—6m

HYDE & HENRY

Designers, Woed Engravers, Half Tones and Photo Engraving.

7 1-2 North Broad street, Room No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cons'd't'n of { GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUS. COLL. & CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College. AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., taught by specialists. 12 Teachers. Time Short, Instruction Thorough. More than 700 graduates in positions in Atlanta. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL. Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga

The Berlitz School of Languages,

17 E. Cain Street,

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH

Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.

B. COLLONGE, E. WELLHOFF, } Directors.

LESSONS in china and oil painting. WEDDING PRESENTS on hand and done to order. Art materials at bottom prices. WM. LYCETT, 83 1-2 Whitehall, St. oct15 to dec 25



COMMERCIAL COLLEGE of KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY —LEXINGTON, KY.—

"Cheapest and Best Business College in the World." HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S EXPOSITION. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 13 teachers employed. Cost of BUSINESS COURSE, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $90. SHORT-HAND, TYPE-WRITING and TELEGRAPHY specialties. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. Special department for ladies. Nearly 1,000 students in attendance the past year. For circulars, address WILBUR R. SMITH, Pres't, LEXINGTON, KY. oct14-3w sat

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND --AND-- BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy English, Art, etc., taught.

Over 6,000 graduates in positions. Twenty teachers in faculty. Handso mecatalogue free.

FOR SALE,

Twenty-five Mules and Horses. Call at 158 Fort street. d3t

ISAAC A. ANDERSON, vs. Alice Anderson—No 572. Fall Term, 1893, Fulton Superior Court—To Alice Anderson, Greeting: By order of the court I hereby notify you that on the 22d day of May, 1893, Isaac A. Anderson filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the term of 1893 of said court under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1894, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this, the 6th day of October, 1893.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk of the Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia.

oct 7 21 nov 7 18



oct23-mon-wed-fri-top col fol r m



Woodbury's Facial Soap

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' practical experience in treating the skin. For sale everywhere, or sent by mail, 3 cakes for $1.00. A book on dermatology and beauty with each cake, treating on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Superfluous Hair, and all Skin Blemishes, Facial Development, Etc.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 W. 42nd St., N.Y. Consultation free.

nov 6—mon wed fol r m

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

New 8-room, 2-story, model house, built with every care, all ready to move in, close to Washington street, on Georgia avenue, which is destined to be one of the most desirable residence streets in the city; electric cars at the door and four lines within two blocks; large lot, lies beautifully.

On the first floor are vestibule hall, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, storeroom, kitchen, lavatory and closet, stairway in back hall, side and front entrance to the house.

Up stairs are four large bedrooms, with dressing room and closet to each, large trunk-room and batarroom.

Attic finished for storing away surplus goods.

Electric call bells in every room, beautiful hard-wood mantels, with tiled hearths and facings, handsome gas fixtures, tiled walks to front and side entrances.

The most approved sanitary plumbing—water can be turned off in the house to drain entire premises.

Handsome stained glass windows in front room and on stair landing. The entire house beautifully finished in hard oil, except kitchen.

To an approved purchaser, we offer at a price that is less than you could build one for, viz: $5,150; only $650 cash, $40 per month for 50 months, together with a 5-year mortgage for $2,500.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

$1,600 for a pretty 6-room house that rents for $17 per month, with nice lot, fronting on electric car line; finely located on north side, fourth ward, and not far out. Big bargain.

$8,500 for a lovely home on one of the best cross streets on north side, just half block off of Peachtree and in elegant neighborhood; 8-room house and beautiful lot.

Capitol Avenue—We have the biggest bargain on the street in a handsome lot 51x190, this side Georgia ave.

$4,000 for a beautiful 6-room cottage one block and a half east of Peachtree st.; nice lot and splendid neighborhood.

$2,000 for a beautiful lot 50x122, east front and in half block of two car lines. In fine neighborhood and north side.

We have several very nice cottage homes on good streets that we can sell at big bargains and on easiest kind of terms; also plenty of SUBURBAN.

$7,000 for a lovely home at Edgewood, new 9-room house and large, beautiful lot, with plenty of fruit, flowers, etc.; very close to two electric lines, beautiful locat on and elegant neighborhood. An exceptionally fine bargain. Easy terms.

Decatur—We can suit anybody in the world that wants to buy at Decatur in any kind of property, homes, beautiful lots, acreage tracts, farms or anything else, and have some very fine bargains, especially in homes and vacant lots.

Farm—Nice 60-acre farm northeast of Atlanta, with about 20 acres in cultivation and balance heavily timbered; also fair improvements; just good distance from city. Price, $30 per acre; easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$1,200 that we can lend at reasonable rate on good real estate security.

To Rent—Nice desk room in our office, with use of telephone.

Office, 12 E. Alabama st. 'Phone 363.

GEORGE WARE,

No. 2 South Broad St.

$350—Curran street, 58x100, near Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. This is a bargain.

$350—Lee's avenue, 47x146; alley on side and 20-foot street in rear; very cheap.

$2,000—Highland avenue, 4-room cottage, new and neat, 50x138, belgian block, sidewalk and car line. Terms $100 cash, $25 per month

$2,250—Pryor street, best part of street, 50x150 to alley; former price $3,500. A big snap.

$3,400—Windsor street, 8-room, two-story residence, 50x200.

$1,700—Ira street, near Hood street, 5-room house and 3-room house. Come and see this.

$2,500—Stonewall street, 5-room house and stable, 50x185, on very easy terms; nice place.

$650—Pulliam street, 50x142 to alley. Cheap.

$2,000—Smith street, 5 rooms, 50x150; shaded, on easy payments.

$3,500—Park avenue, 6-room cottage, 50x200, east front, new, fresh and clean; very pretty.

$3,000—Morrison avenue, 7 rooms; new, 50x150, right at Boulevard; easy payments.

$5,500—Woodward avenue, corner lot, two 5-room cottages, 80x150; room for another house.

$3,000—Jackson street, 50x160, one of the best lots on the street.

I have a number of farms, large and small, to exchange for city property and city property to exchange for farms.

GEORGE WARE.

Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

125 ACRES 12 miles from Kimball house, one-quarter of mile from Red Oak station on Atlanta and West Point railroad, 75 acres cultivated, 45 acres timber, five branches and one fine spring, two good wells, 20 acres rich cultivated bottom land, whole place lays well; just the place for stock on account of cane for winter feed, good peach, apple, pear and plum orchard and grapes, plain 5-r. cottage, barn and crib, and tenant house; accommodation trains to and from Atlanta at convenient hours. The very farm for a man to buy for a home, and for a fruit, truck and dairy farm, or for general crops; can send to school at Manchester or Atlanta by train daily. Owner wishes to go to his children in Texas, as he is old and feeble, hence a quick sale is going to be made. Only $2,750.

100 ACRES 20 miles from Atlanta, 1 1-2 miles from Gloster, on G., C. and N. R. R.; 2-0 acres cultivated, 140 acres open bottom, 200 acres well timbered, all lies well; 4 branches and a spring in each field; 5 tenement houses, 6-r. dwelling, barn and stables for 30 head of cattle; kitchen, servants' rooms, 3 cribs, 700 bushels capacity each; place in good condition. Price $15 per acre, or will exchange for Atlanta property.

ROME, GA.—Some of the choicest homes and best vacant property for sale, or to exchange for Atlanta property.

PULLIAM STREET—New 6-R. cottage, lot 50x105 feet to alley, nice shade, fine well, worth $2,500, to exchange for Decatur, Ga., property.

EAST END—On Decatur dummy line, new 7-r. dwelling, corner lot, 80x200 feet, worth $3,000, to exchange for a farm.

POWERS STREET—Near W. Peachtree on electric line, 7-r. dwelling, all late conveniences, lot 50x200 feet, fronting both Powers and Simpson streets, choice central home, $7,000. Will take other vacant or improved city property in part pay.

FOR YOUR HOME we can suit you with a Peachtree or West Peachtree or Piedmont avenue lot. Come and see us.

BEAUTIFUL VACANT LOTS and cottage homes in West End, Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur, Ga., for sale.

CENTRAL STORE worth $8,000, always rented, to exchange for a good home worth that sum.

CHOICE LARGE AND SMALL FARMS to exchange for Atlanta property.

CORNER GA. AVE. AND CAPITOL AVE.—6 rooms, lot 44x130 feet, on two electric lines, $3,000.

$2,500 AND $3,000 for vacant lots half block from Peachtree car line and less than a block from the homes of Merrs. Dickson, Culpepper and Freeman.

GOODE & BECK, Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

CHAS. A. CONKLIN MF'G. CO

ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF TIN PLATE,

Tinware Manufacturers and Sheet Metal Workers.

—CARRIED IN STOCK.—

Tin Plate,	Galvanized Sheet Iron,	Pieced Tinware,
Solder,	Black Sheet Iron,	Stamped Tinware,
Pig and Bar Tin,	Russia Sheet Iron,	Japanned Tinware,
Pig and Bar Lead,	Planished Sheet Iron,	Galvanized Ironware,
Ingot Copper,	Sheet Zinc,	Agate and Graniteware,
Antimony,	Sheet Copper,	Stoves,
Spelter.	Wire,	Stove Furniture,
Long Eave Gutter,	Tinners' Trimmings,	Grates and
onductor Pipe.	Tinners' Tools and Machines.	House Furnishing goods generally

TO RETAIL SHOE DEALERS:

We cordially invite your inspection of our large and select line of

Boots and Shoes.

We handle Shoes at wholesale exclusively and offer you not only the largest stock in the city to select from, but prices that CANNOT BE MATCHED and styles that will insure quick sales.

Our stock is complete in everything in the way of Shoes, from the cheapest (20 cents per pair) upward, including our well-known brands, the OLD COLONY SHOE COMPANY'S in men's fine goods and the QUEEN AND CRESCENT SHOE COMPANY'S in ladies' fine wear.

We respectfully solicit your Shoe trade and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Send us your orders, or be sure to see us before you buy. Very truly yours,

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,

Corner Decatur and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

E. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, Vice President. W. L. PEEL, Vice President. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, $160.000. Charter Liability, $320,000.

Transact a general Banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent if left six months. 1y

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust and Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James W. English, George W. Blabon, of Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

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SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, $300,000.00. . . . . Assets January 1. 1891, $1,025,506,91

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

T. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

Northen & Dunson

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

WEST PEACHTREE—Large lot, 80x200, to alley, fronting east on West Peachtree, near Linden avenue, for $9,000.

$5,250 FOR CAPITOL AVENUE house and lot; best part of street.

$5,000—LARGE LOT, WEST PEACHTREE, 100x415 feet to another street; elevated and covered with an oak grove and located just outside of city.

$3,000 FOR A LARGE CORNER LOT on Capitol avenue, 114x200 feet to an alley.

$7,000 FOR 8-ROOM, 2 STORY, MODERN RESIDENCE on Washington street.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

East Lake

No place around the city of Atlanta offers such advantages as East Lake does to those who are seeking homes.

Beautiful Lots

Can be bought on such easy terms, and the price is so low that every one can afford to own a home.

The Pleasure

Of living at such a delightful place is worth double the price for which we ask for lots. Just see the low prices we are asking:

$100 Lots

The lots at this price are 25x200 feet, all of which are well shaded.

$200 Lots.

These lots are generally 50x200 feet—in some instances larger or smaller. They lay well and overlook the lake.

$300 Lots.

These lots run from 60x200 to 75x300; they are large enough for any one, but we have some

$400 Lots.

These are perfect Gems, just grand; no better can be found at any other suburb at double the money.

Remember.

The East Lake is to be for white people only, the company will not sell to colored people.

Terms :

One-fifth cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, 7 per cent interest on deferred payments. Parties can pay monthly if they desire to do so.

Location.

East Lake is only 4 1-2 miles due east from the center of Atlanta, and is over 1,100 feet above sea level.

Transportation.

East Lake is reached by electric car line, which leaves the postoffice and Markham house every 20 minutes. Fare only 5 cents.

Parties wishing to see this beautiful property or hear more of it, will please call on or address.

Hampton & Herman,

Real Estate Agents for the East Lake Land Company, 15 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

G. W. ADAIR. FOREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street,

Kimball House

Central Lot, Clifford St.

Auction Tuesday, 7th,

Before Court House Door

11 O'CLOCK.

Administrator's Sale.

Be on hand and get a bargain.

W. W. ADAIR.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

No. 28 Peachtree Street,

Some beautiful homes in West End, on Lee street, on easy terms.

Nice house and large lot on Sells avenue; $500 cash, balance monthly.

$1,800—$400 cash and $20 per month—for nice 4-room house, front and back porch, lot 50x150, on West Kimball street.

$2,500 for nice 5-room house, lot 79x135, on Ashby street, West End; $300 to $500 cash, balance $25 per month.

$3,750 buys a house and lot, 50x200, on Nelson street, close in.

$2,500 buys 22 acres of excellent land with good, new, 4-room house, tenement, new barns, corn cribs, sheds, tool, buggy and chicken houses, running fence all around place, 8 miles from center of city, on Powers' Ferry road. An exceptional good place.

I have a cheap piece of property on Walton street for sale chea. Big money in same if held three years.

$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 40x100, on Adams street, just off Boulevard.

I have a lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue that can be bought at a bargain.

$1,100 buys lot 50x175 running through to Box street on Linden avenue. $500 cash, balance in five years. Worth $1,500.

I can sell you a piece of property renting for $90 per month for $5,500; one-half cash, balance monthly. The property is in good condition and well located.

$2,000 buys house and lot 50x200 on Elliott street, Alabama street, when opened, will strike this property. Never offered for less than $3,000.

I make a specialty of collecting rents.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree Street.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

Richardson street, corner lot 60x184, the finest lot on the south side, beautiful, overlooking the city, fine trees.

Juniper street, corner lot 50x 100 feet front, west side, fine trees, water, gas, curbing, sidewalks, sewer and electric light; most desirable; right at Peachtree with asphalt paving.

Forest avenue, fine corner lot, brick residence with modern improvements, 106 feet front.

Kimball street, two-story frame, all modern improvements, surroundings the very finest in all Atlanta; a splendid home.

Third street, a beautiful lot, elevated, between the Peachtrees, 60x150, a corner—a gem for a home; see it.

Richardson street, near Windsor, lot 50x295.

Juniper street, at Peachtree, 50x200 and 100x200; very choice.

Spring street, close in, lot 100x200; finely improved. A bargain. Terms easy.

AUCTION

At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson st. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses, to be sold at auction or private sale. Will have more coming in every few days.

T. A. SHELTON.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., November 6, 1893.

The Primaries Today.

Primaries will be held in each of the seven wards of the city today to choose a committee of one hundred whose duty it will be to nominate the two aldermen and seven councilmen to be elected in December.

Each ward will elect fifteen delegates to the committee of one hundred, with the exception of the seventh ward, which will elect ten delegates.

After the committee of one hundred nominates a municipal ticket, the regular election in December will simply ratify the action of the general committee.

It is to be hoped that there will be a full vote polled in the primaries today. Where there is a contest every qualified voter should turn out and express his preference for the delegates who are to represent his ward in the committee. No man should stay away believing that his vote would not change the result.

Every voter has a right to cast his ballot for the delegates of his choice, but if he has participated in a ward meeting and feels bound by its action, he should vote accordingly. Of course every man can cast his vote as he pleases.

The thing to do is to go into the primaries and vote. It will be too late and useless to kick after they are over. If the people will turn out today they can make themselves heard, and their choice will be so plainly manifested that the ticket nominated by the committee of one hundred will be absolutely certain to give general satisfaction.

As the ticket nominated by the general committee will be accepted and elected, it will be seen that the real contest, if there is any, will be in the primaries. Hence the importance of having a representative vote.

Let the Good Times Come!

The New York Financial Chronicle makes this remark:

The great historic fact is accomplished; the silver purchase act of 1890 is repealed; the United States will hereafter have the same monetary standard as the other great commercial nations of the world.

Our esteemed contemporary should not make these utterances in too loud a tone. In behalf of those southern newspapers that have been telling their readers that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act does not demonetize silver, we protest against such remarks from the leading financial authority of the east. They are likely to cause embarrassment in those editorial sanctums where a profound ignorance of the operations of repeal has prevailed.

Some of our southern contemporaries have contended that repeal would not destroy the use of silver as a monetary standard in this country; but The Financial Chronicle puts a prompt end to the contention.

If such publications as The Financial Chronicle would keep quiet, all would be forgotten and forgiven. We are now right at the front door of a business boom. All that stands in the way is the persistent efforts of the Wall street speculators to keep down prices. They are trying to knock the bottom out of stocks and out of the agricultural products of the country, and they are succeeding in a measure, but there is no reason why legitimate business should not look up and improve. There is no reason at all—if the arguments that have prevailed are correct—why trade should not revive.

That is what everybody is hoping and looking for, and in the nature of things, that is what ought to happen.

Education as a Factor of Discontent.

The Chicago Times is evidently under the impression that Prendergast, the assassin of Carter Harrison, was led into crime or insanity by our system of indiscriminate education. It says::

What little learning the unhappy creature had was for him dangerous, nor could he have tasted deeper of the fountain of knowledge with help to himself, because capacity was not given him by nature to assimilate knowledge. It may be said in passing that indiscriminate education warps and destroys the web and woof of minds not capable of its reception, and that indiscriminate incitement of teachers to scholars, their perfunctory pressure upon pupils to strive for the highest and best places which, as is commonly known, are the places of but few in this world, the few to whom opportunity and natural talent give glittering success, is unthinking folly.

Our contemporary warns the masses of men that they cannot all expect to be leaders and aspire to fill places of distinction. It says that most of the failures in life result from attempts to fit square pegs to round holes. The majority will find the greatest happiness in the practice of industry and the simple virtues, and the schoolboy is fortunate when his teacher wisely directs him to that career which is possible for him. It is a real kindness to a boy of hopeless incapacity to restrict his education to the mere rudiments. If he is forced forward in studies which he cannot properly utilize, and encouraged to hope that he may go to congress or become president, the chances are that he will be a soured, discontented man, and under some conditions he may develop into a Guiteau or a Prendergast.

These views, as set forth in the newspaper owned by the late Carter Harrison, are of peculiar interest just at this time, but they are not likely to be carried into effect. In this country we are going to carry the idea of popular education to the extreme limit, and in the next generation there will be millions of whites and blacks clamoring for offices and professional positions on the ground that their education has fitted them for something better than manual labor. When that day comes there will be millions of educated men without a dollar in their pockets, who will scorn the idea of laboring with their hands, and in the hope of living without work they will be ready at any time to start a social revolution.

Our readers need not be prematurely alarmed. These predictions apply to posterity and not to the people of today. Let posterity settle its own problems; we have other fish to fry.

State Banks.

Congressman Lawson, who has been talking to a reporter of his home paper, The Eatonton Messenger, says that the repeal of the prohibitory tax on state bank issues will be stubbornly resisted, and this certainly seems to be the prospect. Judge Lawson is of the opinion that the republicans will oppose it because it is a democratic measure; the populists because it would restore good times and destroy their stock arguments; and the friends of the national banks because it will destroy the monopoly of those institutions.

Judge Lawson is hopeful, however, that the tax will be finally repealed, especially if those who are urging this plank of the platform get such support from the administration as they have the right to expect.

As a measure of relief, the repeal of this tax stands next to the tariff. It was passed by an accident, and was levied to create a monopoly for the national banks.

There ought to be no hesitation on the part of any democrat in voting for it. States that do not want a local circulation need not have state banks, but those states that desire this sort of currency ought to have the right to establish and control such banks.

Cotton Notes.

Mr. Ellison's cotton trade review shows that spinners in Great Britain have taken this year 159,070,000 pounds less than last season, and that on the continent the falling off has been 14,466,000 pounds. The aggregate takings in the whole of Europe have, therefore, decreased 173,536,000 pounds, or 433,840 bales of the average weight of 400 pounds. Furthermore the aggregate takings have been much less than in 1890-91 and 1889-90, and show but a small increase over 1888-89.

The increase in cotton consumption in Great Britain, comparing 1878-79 with 1892-93, amounts to 740,000 bales, whereas in India the increase amounts to 885,158 bales.

The increase in the spinning power of the world amounts to 903,000 spindles, all the countries except Great Britain sharing in the increase.

The Cause of Hard Times.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, when asked by a reporter, the other day, what was the cause of the present hard times, replied:

Lack of money alone. I am an out and out bimetallist. We need both gold and silver and plenty of it. In my opinion the fight on this question has only just begun. There will be trouble if something is not done to ameliorate the west and south in this regard. I believe in the strong arm of the people, who, when the time comes for action, will rise in their might and make such demands that no statesman or set of statesmen will dare deny.

Mr. Ingalls correctly describes the situation. The remedy for our troubles is expansion and not contraction. Even Jay Gould admitted in an interview printed about a year before his death that the movement of the crops in the south and west required a larger volume of currency.

The gold sharks and the patronage press, however, take the position that we can get along with $25 per capita now, although we had $52 per capita in 1866. A patronage paper in this vicinity protests against this way of putting it, and contends that the interest-bearing treasury notes circulating in 1866 should not be counted as a part of the $52 per capita, but with singular inconsistency the same paper, in order to make up its total of $25 per capita at present, counts certificates for special deposits in the treasury not issued in any denomination less than $5,000, and not intended to be used or redeemed anywhere except at the place of issue.

This juggling with figures cannot fool the people. The masses find in their pockets ample confirmation of the statement that our currency has been contracted more than 50 per cent since 1866.

Lack of money is the chief cause of hard times, and more money is the one thing most needed to restore good times.

Ten Years for a Drink.

James Lysaight, of Rochester, N. Y., will have to go to prison ten years for taking one drink of whisky.

It seems that Lysaight had served three years of a thirteen years' sentence in the penitentiary, when the governor pardoned him on condition that he should forfeit his freedom if he drank intoxicating liquors. The man got along very well for six months and then violated the condition. When the case was tried it was proved that he had not been intoxicated, and his lawyer argued that he had a constitutional right to take a drink and that the governor could not take it away from him.

The court sided with the governor, and ordered the defendant to be turned over to the prison warden to serve out the remaining ten years of his sentence. Lysaight will pay a fancy price for his tipple, and his case will furnish one more illustration for the temperance lecturers. But many a man has lost more than his liberty for the same thing—sometimes a man loses his life for a few drops of liquor.

The Richmond Dispatch views the situation from the top of the tent-pole. And it is a very comfortable perch when the animals get loose.

We believe it is Colonel Bradstreet's remarkable agency that has discovered the symptoms of the big business boom that has suddenly overwhelmed the country. Cotton and wheat and corn—but no matter about these things, Colonel Bradstreet deserves great credit for keeping his spectacles on at such a time as this.

There seems to be trouble in Wall street, but outside of Wall street everything seems to be preparing for the boom that has been promised.

If Atlanta real estate is any cheaper now that it was two years ago, that is the very reason why it offers the safest and most profitable investment.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Miss Mary Reed, of Cincinnati, a nurse among the lepers in India, has contracted the disease herself, but her last letter home, instead of repining over the fact, asks that $50 of her small salary be withheld and given to the flood sufferers in the south.

A new book is about to be published, devoted to names of things, the first division of which should be of exceptional interest to Americans, as it is a summary of the nicknames of our states and people. Arkansas people are called "Toothpicks," referring to the Bowie-knives in their belts. Missourians are called "Pukes," which, however, came from the word "pikes." It might have been added, though it was not, that Nebraskans are sometimes called "potato bugs." Of course, these references are not altogether edifying to the inhabitants of the states mentioned, and for further information one must refer the curious to the book in question, where will also be found the pet names of American cities, headed by "Gotham."

Says The Baltimore Sun: "The Georgia house of delegates has voted down a proposition to increase the pay of judges of the superior court from $2,000 to $2,500. This is less than the income of the justices of the peace in the leading cities of the state, and less than is made by many lawyers of ordinary ability. There is not much economy in a poorly paid judiciary. But whilst paying the judges poor salaries the Georgia legislators seem disposed to increase their numbers, as the house of delegates, by a vote of 126 to 21, has passed a bill providing for submitting an amendment to the constitution for ratification at the next general election, increasing the number of supreme court judges from three to five members."

Elections will be held tomorrow in thirteen states.

The number of men employed by the railroads in all ranks of the service January 1, 1892, was 820,000. Since that time 2,000 or 3,000 miles of railway have been constructed. The business of all the lines has increased. It is probable that the number of railway employes now is 900,000. They are all men and voters. They constitute more than one-twelfth of all the voters in the democratic and republican parties. If their families average five in number—including the father and mother and three children—they constitute one-sixteenth of the entire population of the country.

John Sherman told the Cincinnati business men that he had never seen anything so helpless, incapable and hopelessly divided as the democrats in congress.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Columbia Register: And now General Hampton is an out-and-out independent. His letter to the editor of The State is in keeping with his whole course since his defeat for the United States senatorship, which seems inspired by envious rage at his successful opponent, and scornful hatred of those who removed him from an office which he and his friends regarded as his personal property. The Register is rejoiced to know that General Hampton will lead the Haskellites out of the democratic party. It was a mistake ever to admit again to its ranks such a traitorous crew, who have been trying ever since their return to scuttle the good old ship of democracy. Let the men who voted for republicans and negro radicals get out of the protecting shadow of the democratic party, where the democrats can meet them and fight them—better open enemies than false friends.

New York Tribune: It is a question whether the proposed delay of the tariff bill will have any better effect. Evidently the delay in action on this measure has no other than purely partisan reasons. If public considerations alone were to govern the action of congress, the two houses would unquestionably act at once. It has been decided to postpone decision about this most vital matter for some months to come. Thus the great industries of the country are to wait for several months before they can know what conditions are to be provided by democratic legislation. Assuredly the country will hold the party in power responsible for the prostration of industry and the many disasters which this wholly unnecessary delay is likely to cause.

St. Louis Republic: Now it is for democrats to unite on free coinage of gold and silver. The party majority occupies an unequivocal position. On the straight issue the party minority must yield.

Denver News: The smoke and fumes of a democratic volcano can be plainly seen in Washington. It is whispered upon the highest authority that the price of republican support of Cleveland is to be paid by the administration by an abandonment of the free trade plank of the national democratic platform and also the defeat of the state bank tax repeal bill. The new tariff bill prepared by the Wilson committee is said to be a weak modification of the McKinley bill, acceptable to the eastern republicans, and not in line with the tariff repeal plank of the democratic platform. As Cleveland has not hesitated to violate the financial and anti-Chinese planks of the platform and to ignore the silver purchase law, no one need be surprised should he kick the tariff and bank tax planks overboard.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Thus far President Cleveland has had a majority of the republicans on his side, but no other great fight is in sight which will see any division in the republican ranks. The prospective issues will put the real statesmanship of the democratic party to a practical test. The country is about to find out what it realy meant to entrust the reins of national authority to that party.

New York Sun: Under the fundamental democratic principle, the simple test of the constitutionality of any customs duty would be this: Does protection enter into it?

The ideas of a great many people concerning this all-important subject will be clearer if they keep constantly in mind President Cleveland's lucid and forcible exposition of the Chicago tariff plank. "The dogma," wrote Mr. Cleveland in accepting the democratic nomination for president, "is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution."

Not So Particular After All.

From The New York Herald.

Briggs—Say, old man, I want you to introduce me to your club.

Griggs (dolefully)—They are very particular, old fellow, whom they admit.

Briggs—But you got in.

Getting Rid of a Pastor.

From Puck.

Mr. Vestry—I shall be busy this evening; we've just got rid of our minister, you know.

Jack Ford—Had quite a fight, didn't you?

Mr. Vestry—Yes; he hung on like grim death, but, thank goodness, we've ousted him at last. Now I've got to go home and draw up the resolutions of regret at his leaving us.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Colonel of Virginia.

The Colonel of Virginia—we know him when he comes,
With memories bright of many a fight—with rattling roll of drums.
We know him by his courtly grace—his gray locks floating free,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights with Lee!

The Colonel of Virginia—we know him as he stands
Pale, listening to the thunders of the faded battle lands;
He hears the ring of musketry—the smoke rolls like a sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights with Lee!

The Colonel of Virginia—his life is in the past,
And the warcloud, like a mantle, round his stately form is cast,
And he hears the bugles calling o'er the far and mystic sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall, and he climbed the heights with Lee!

Into a Life.

Into the life of a man one day there came a gleam of Light,
And he said, "'Tis a world of loveliness, with never a starless night."
Into the life of a man one day there came a gleam of Light.

Into the life of a man one day there came a glimpse of Dark,
And he saw men dreaming in the clay, with faces mute and stark!
Into the life of a man one day there came a glimpse of Dark.

Sun and Flower

No sun shall ever fling
His beams, but worlds shall glisten;
No poet voice shall ever sing,
But worlds shall wake and listen!
O, suns, shine on the worlds that see!
O, sweet-voiced poets! sing to me!

No flower shall ever nod
In winds from sweet lands blowing,
But that the hidden lips of God
Shall kiss it into growing.
O, flower! a-bloom by land and sea,
Toss one of your white leaves to me!

A Woman—Somewhere.

A woman is somewhere
Who shall meet me and say:
"Ere I was born—in some dim day,
I dreamed of love and thee!"
And I shall touch her finger tips
And lift them, reverent, to my lips!

A woman is somewhere
Who yet, in storm and night,
Shall whelm me in her golden hair
And drown my soul in light!
And I shall touch her finger tips
And climb—God willing—to her lips!

Love in Death.

If in the grave I lay
And you should pause and say:
"My heart for you, dear heart! will break,"
I would awake! I would awake!

If in God's skies I dreamed,
And your face on me beamed,
And I that face in flame should view,
From heaven my soul would fly to you!

One There Was.

One there was I loved, and she
Said that she loved me!
In the valleys and the hills
Sang the southland whippoorwills.
One there was I loved, and she
Said, thank God! that she loved me!

One there was I loved, and she
Wove a web of death 'round me!
In the valleys, from the hills,
Moaned and moaned the whippoorwills.
One there was I loved, and she
Said, O, God! that she loved me!

A Little Story.

Here's a little story
Of a little boy;
Not too much of glory,
But very much of joy.
Here's a little story
Of a little boy.

Once, when winds were Maying
In the east and west,
Sweetly he came straying
To a mother's breast;
And he climbed, and laid his head
Where God kissed those breasts to red.

Here's a little story
Of a little boy;
Not so much of glory,
But all God's world of joy!
Dead—but that's the story
Of a little boy!

For one morn she kissed him—
His mother—kissed and tossed;
But at night she missed him—
And God's voice said, "Lost!"
Lost the light and lost the joy—
Story of a little boy!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

The President Stands on the Tariff Plank of the Chicago Platform.

From The New York Sun.

(From a letter accepting the democratic nomination for president, written at Gray Gables September 26, 1892.)

"The dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution, and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if hey had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

RUINED BY REPEAL.

Scenes of Destitution in the Silver States.

Colorado Letter.

One man, a brawny miner, found his wife and three children waiting for him near by. The sight of their pinched faces and hungry eyes drove him to desperation. He entered a grocery store, accompanied by his family, and told the proprietor that he wanted a sack of flour. The storekeeper glanced at the man, sized him up and said it would be necessary for him to produce the cash.

"But I have no money," said the man, pleadingly.

"Then you can't have the flour," replied the storekeeper.

"But I must and will have it," persisted the miner.

"My friend," said the grocer, "I am as poor as you. I have my goods, it is true, but if you take them without paying me for them I, too, will starve."

"I can't help that," said the desperate miner. "I must have food for my wife and children."

Suiting the action to the word, he leaped upon the counter, grabbed a sack of flour and started toward the door, his wife hanging to his arm, imploring him not to do it, and the three children crying at his heels. The grocer planted himself before the retreating man and was knocked down by a blow from the miner's fist. Then the man strode out upon the street, his wife clinging to him, crying and begging him to take the flour back to its rightful owner. But the miner walked on doggedly toward his little cabin in the outskirts of the town, the crowd making way for him and no one interfering with his progress.

As soon as the grocer could pick himself up from the floor he started in search of the sheriff. That officer summoned a posse of men and proceeded to the door of the miner's cabin, followed by a considerable crowd. At the door the sheriff and his men paused and looked within the little home. In one corner sat the miner, his head between his hands and the tears now for the first time streaming down his cheeks. In the middle of the floor was the sack of flour, where the miner had thrown it with such violence that the sack had burst and the flour was scattered all about.

On her knees was the miner's wife, with a bowl of water before her, kneading the flour into dough, and mingling with it also her tears. The three children were gathered around her, eagerly catching up morsels of the raw, wet dough, and voraciously eating them. It was a picture which no one who saw could ever forget. The sheriff stood for a moment irresolute, when one of the crowd of miners around him stepped up and quietly said:

"If you set a foot within that cabin we'll hang you."

The sheriff did not need any further suggestion. He turned on his heel, accompanied by his posse, and walked away.

NO MORE SILVER LAWS.

Senator Vest Takes a Gloomy View of the Future.

United States Senator George G. Vest was at the Southern hotel last evening. He does not look as fresh and rosy as he did when on his way to the extra session, but is withal in fine condition. To a Globe-Democrat reporter he said last night: "There will be no more silver legislation at the regular session. The Sherman law is repealed and the currency of the country is contracted $40,000,000. We are a young, undeveloped country needing money, that is, money in circulation, worse than any country in the world. The statistician of the treasury gives it out that there is $29.45 per capita in this country. This is misleading. When the gold reserve, which is not in circulation, and the silver stored up in the treasury vaults and the $500 and $1,000 bills, which no more circulate among the people than do certified checks for large amounts, are taken out, the real per capita is about $14. This country is increasing in population at the rate of 3 per cent a year. To contract the circulation under these conditions, therefore, means ruin and disaster. St. Louisans, tied down to the realization of a revenue that was only sufficient when she was half as large as she is now will understand what it is to attempt to do a dollar business with 50 cents. The country is now under the operation of the Sherman law of 1873, the infamous measure which struck the dollar out of our coinage. The Sherman purchase law rejected the Bland-Allison (dollar of the daddies) act, and the supreme court has decided in a similar case that the repeal of a repealing act does not re-enact the old law. When the Sherman law of 1873 was passed by a trick the consequences to the country were such that five years later the party in power was hurled from its seats by a majority in congress that looked like a revolution. Mr. Sherman ought to be a very proud man. The act of the democratic party has vindicated him in the course which lost his party control of congress."

Senator Vest was asked as to tariff legislation, and he replied: "I can state almost with positiveness that the committee of the lower house having that matter in charge has done nothing as yet. Mr. Wilson, who has the matter in charge, told me as much Tuesday. The rumors in circulation about changes in the internal revenue are also mere conjecture. Secretary Carlisle has not formulated a measure; of that I am sure, and the discussions in the daily and trade papers of an administration bill increasing the tax on whisky, beer and tobacco, repeal of the free leaf tobacco clause, etc., are all premature."

LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

Theory That They Have Been Found in the Anglo-Saxon Race.

From The New York Mail and Express.

A question that is rapidly forcing itself to the front in religious circles is the location of the lost tribes of Israel. In view of the prophecies that when the children of the house of Judah, or Jews, return to Palestine they are to be accompanied by the brethren of the house of Israel, whose identity among the nations has remained so long undiscovered, the subject is intensely interesting alike to Jews and Christians.

For many years devout minds have been engaged in investigations that have yielded continuous streams of light from sacred and secular history, chronology, astronomy and numerous other sources. Scores of men eminent in the realms of religious, scientific, historical, ethnological and philological research have pursued their inquiries unceasingly and claim at last to have solved the mystery in the discovery that the Anglo-Saxon race possesses all the distinguishing marks whereby the lost tribes are to be finally recognized.

Professor C. Piazzi Smyth, late astronomer royal for Scotland, in reviewing a book by Professor C. A. L. Totten, United States army, an enthusiastic and voluminous writer on the subject, expresses himself as follows:

"What is the effect of so unexpected a discovery on the Bible itself? It is twofold. First, it causes us to behold and acknowledge therein the accomplishment of a true miracle and of the mightiest kind through the ages consummated in our own days. And, second, it causes the Bible to become for the Neo-Israelitic Anglo-Saxon of America and Great Britain with her colonies, as it was for the tribes of Israel of old, an infallible book for their national guidance in politics, as well as a collection of inspired instructions for each individual soul in religion."

Naturally, the supposed discovery of a truth so long hidden from theological eyes elicits considerable criticism from conservative expositors of the scriptures, but no earnest seeker after light can afford to treat with disdain the opinions of devout and scholarly men, except at the risk of placing themselves in the category of those possessing the pharisaical spirit. The exponents of this belief complain that they do not receive fair treatment at the hands of the religious press. Whether this complaint be just or not, truth itself must eventually be victorious and can afford to patiently await the issue.

The faith of the Christian is in no degree threatened by the controversy, as evangelical activity is increased by this new testimony to the faithfulness of Jehovah to his promises, while to the loyal Jew the discovery is pregnant with an early fulfillment of the glorious hopes that have sustained him through long centuries of gloom and disaster. Briefly stated the facts are as follows:

The house of Israel was banished to Assyria about 721 B. C.; the house of Judah to Babylon about one hundred years later. The house of Judah returned to Palestine under Ezra and Nehemiah after seventy years of captivity, but the ten-tribed house of Israel never returned. According to numerous prophecies they were to become lo-ammi (not my people), gentilized, outcast and known under another name. On the other hand, all the great prophets predict that while in the land of their dispersion they were to be recovenanted and become the sons of the living God—a strong nation and chief of the nations—in the isles of the sea and the isles far off—in the north and west, possessing the gates of their enemies and to be among the nations in the midst of many people as a lion among the beasts of the forests; all of which promises undoubtedly refer to the ten-tribed or lost house of Israel and not to the house of Judah. It is contended by the exponents of this supposed discovery that there is no possibility of the fulfillment of these phophecies if they do not refer to the English-speaking people.

At any rate, it is a subject replete with international interest and should be accorded a dignified discussion and candid consideration.

Peduncle's Little Inaccuracy.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Maud—How do you like that young Mr. Peduncle?

Irene—I don't like him at all. He's either very stupid or he's an impudent upstart. I said to him at the party last night that I didn't feel like eating anything, and he said: "Why, Miss Squires, you certainly look well enough to eat."

"Well, what of that?"

"Why, he should have said I looked good enough to eat."

A Newly Made Heiress.

From Life.

Chicagoensis—I want a boutonniere.

Florist—Yes, miss. What colors?

Chicagoensis—White only. It's for my grandfather's grave.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Dilworth Choate, who several years ago was an Atlanta newspaper man, and who, since leaving here, has won fame in the profession in New York, is at the Aragon.

Mr. Choate has given up journalism and is now representing the Mutual Reserve Fund, in the legal and medical departments. It is business for this company that brings him south.

In his capacity as special court reporter for The New York World Mr. Choate was the central figure in two of the biggest sensations New York has known. It was he who hid in the grand jury room and secured valuable information, which furnished one of the greatest stories The World ever had, and it was very largely upon his testimony that Carlyle Harris, who killed his young wife, was convicted. Harris was loud in his denunciation of Choate, but the newspaper man's testimony was borne out by all the facts in the case. Choate grew tired of sensationalism and accepted a prominent and lucrative position with the insurance company mentioned above.

"There seems to be a popular idea," said Hon. W. H. Fleming, "that the life of a representative is one easy, soft snap. Take yesterday, for instance, when we met at 9 o'clock in the morning, stayed in session until 1 o'clock, met in the finance committee at 3 o'clock, were in session there until 6 o'clock and again after supper until half past 11—not much of a snap in that. That is a pretty hard day's work for any man. The member who does his full duty has his hands pretty well filled and his time pretty well taken up."

Major Bob Guinn reports gratifying progress in securing money for the teachers' auditorium to be built down at Cumberland Island.

"We have secured $500 to start with and it looks as if the people are going to aid the teachers in every way possible," said he, yesterday. "We feel that we are asking nothing but what we have a right to ask and I believe as the teachers have never asked anything at the hands of the people, that they will respond liberally. We do not ask for large contributions, but we need $2,500 and I hope it will not be long before we get it. That auditorium must be ready in time for the session of the association next June."

The following list of United States district judges of Georgia has been prepared for The Constitution by Mr. Charles Edgeworth Jones, of Augusta:

United States district judges of Georgia, 1789-1893:

Nathaniel Pendleton, 1789-1796.
Joseph Clay, Jr., 1796-1801.
Thomas Gibbons, 1801.
William Stephens, 1801-1819.
William Davies, 1819-1821.
Thomas U. P. Charlton, 1821.
Jeremiah Cuyler, 1821-1839.
John C. Nicoll, 1839-1866.
John Erskine, 1866-1885.
Henry K. McCay, 1882-1886.
Emory Speer, 1885—.
William T. Newman, 1886—.

Congressman Livingston was in the city a short time Saturday, taking breakfast at the Markham. He left on an early train for his Newton county home.

Judge J. T. Harrison, judge of the county court of Stewart county, is in the city visiting relatives. Judge Harrison is a brother of Captain "Tip" Harrison, and of Messrs. Archer, Lawrence and Bob Harrison, all prominent citizens, and when the judge is here the family circle is complete.

Judge Bolling Whitfield, of Brunswick, who is making his temporary home on Baltimore place, left yesterday for Waycross to attend court.

Mr. Marion Erwin and Captain John L. Hardeman, of Macon, are at the Kimball.

A Voice from Alabama.

From the Eufaula Times.

Congress must do something more in the matter of finance. It can't afford to sit down now. Some provision must be made for silver and the bank tax must be repealed. With the bank tax repealed it won't so much matter whether we have a gold or silver standard. At least under all circumstances with the power of issuing money at home, we shall not suffer for immediate or home medium. No one wants to see the dollar further appreciated, or at least none in this country. We want more money and money that isn't worth more than it purports to be on its face. All of our people agree to this, of whatever party and whatever color, and it won't do for congress to treat their demands lightly.

We have no tears to shed for the repeal of the purchasing clause. No one ought to weep over the result, for under it we have seen our darkest commercial day. The distress has been awful and we shall have better times anyhow. The repeal will do that. But it won't do enough, we fear. With a single standard and that gold and the money kings of the east masters of the situation we shall be their slaves and this we can, on no account, allow.

Congress must give us additional relief. The people, and by the people we don't mean the demagogue's "people," but the whole people, professional and laboring men, merchant and farmer, demand some legislation that will give us some relief from the east. They not only demand, but they clamor for it and if their appeals and demands go unheeded we shall have almost a revolution in this country. The people may lose their heads.

The Times hopes congress will set itself with great diligence to the passage of laws that will assure our emancipation from the eastern money centers.

A Recipe for Farmers to Reap $1,000 from Every Acre.

From The Media, Pa., Dispatch.

A valuable pointer for farmers, especially those who live near a big city, or even small towns, is furnished by the enormous crop grown upon a plot of ground sixty-two feet square, by Josiah H. MacFarland, in Middletown. On this bit of soil, less than one-tenth of an acre in area, were grown 375 head of cabbage, seven baskets of string beans, sixteen quarts of Lima beans, three baskets of peas, twelve baskets of tomatoes, ten bushels of potatoes, 200 heads of lettuce, 112 bushels of onions one-half bushel onion sets, 300 bunches of radishes, thirty dozen ears of corn, three dozen cucumbers, five dozen peppers, fifteen bunches of beets, 2,300 celery stalks. These were sold for $109.89. At this rate an acre of ground would have yielded over $1,000 to the owner.

A Natural Craving.

From The Cloak Review.

Miss Pinkerly—I didn't suppose you ever went to the races, but I hear you were there on Saturday.

Young Tutter—Yes. I haven't been before since a month ago, when I lost all my money on a horse.

Miss Pinkerly—Then I should think you would keep away. What did you go down again on Saturday for?

Tutter—I wanted to see if he had come in.

The Fatal Gift of Beauty.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"That is an awfully pretty girl that Timmins is engaged to just now."

"Yes. Too pretty, in fact. Timmins tells me he is so fascinated with her beauty that he has never had the courage to turn down the gas when he was calling on her for fear of losing sight of her pretty face."

It Reminded Her.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The young man was prematurely gray and was not a little proud of it. "Looks quite poetic, don't you think?" he could not forbear asking of the young woman he was calling on. "It does remind me of a certain poem, I must admit," said she. "And what poem is that?" "'When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin.'" And his hair went on whitening at a more rapid rate than ever.

Johnny's Conclusion.

From Good News.

Little Ethel (at her arithmetic lesson)—What's a "quotient?" Little Johnny—It's what you get by dividing one number by another.

"Oh! It's the answer, is it?"

"Yes."

"Then why don't they call it the answer?"

"'Cause that word is too easy to remember."

He Saw It.

From The Boston Transcript.

She—Did you see my new hat at the theater last night?

He—I didn't see anything else.

THIS IS THE DAY

When the People of Atlanta Will Vote for the Delegations to the Committee

WHERE THE VOTING WILL BE DONE

The Polls Will Be Opened at 2 O'Clock and Will Be Closed at 7 O'Clock. The Managers and Clerks.

This is the day for the ward primaries.

The voting will begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will be over by 7 o'clock this evening..

But the closed doors of the whisky saloons will give the entire city the appearance of an all-day election instead of an election lasting five hours.

The laws of the city say nothing about closing saloons on the days of primaries, but the state laws declare that all saloons shall be closed on days when primaries are held. Primaries usually last throughout the day, and every time one has taken place in the city of Atlanta saloons have been closed, because the laws said they must close. But this primary does not begin until late in the afternoon, and the saloon men are kicking because they must keep closed all day. Those who have construed the law to the saloonists say that they had better not open at all today in order to be on the safe side of the question.

So it goes without saying that the saloons will not be opened today at all.

Yesterday brought no new developments in the race. The situation was the same last night as it was twenty-four hours before. Four out of seven of the wards were standing behind the tickets which were named at the ward mass meetings, while two of the wards, the second and fourth, were dividing time between two tickets each. In the second ward the voters were pondering over the possibilities of both tickets in the liveliest manner imaginable, some claiming that the ticket put out at the courthouse meeting would be elected, while others were equally certain that the ticket suggested by voters on Saturday would be the winner. The fourth ward discussed the two tickets out in that territory in the warmest way, some declaring for one and others for the other ticket.

The general impression among those who are watching the course of affairs is that there will be a great deal of scratching in both the second and the fourth wards, and that both tickets will be returned by the managers as mixed.

There are seven places at which to vote, one in each of the seven wards. The ballot boxes will be open at 2 o'clock, and the voting will then begin. Here are the places to vote:

First Ward—Dr. Curtis's drug store, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets.

Second Ward—County courthouse.

Third Ward—Corner Fraser and Fair streets.

Fourth Ward—Corner Boulevard and Edgewood avenue.

Fifth Ward—No. 249 Marietta street.

Sixth Ward—No. 166 Peachtree street.

Seventh Ward—John Caldwell's store, corner Lee and Gordon streets.

The clerks and managers will be on hand at the voting places when the boxes are opened, and they will be:

First Ward—Managers, T. C. Mayson, M. T. Salter and J. M. Johnson; clerks, Thomas Stocks, W. K. Booth and W. W. Anderson

Second Ward—Managers, J. C. Jenkins, J. M. Ponder and Isaac Haas; clerks, John Corrigan, A. Friesleben and T. B. Graves.

Third Ward—Managers, J. E. Cummings, John Humphreys and Conn Murphy; clerks, W. E. Keeney, Thomas Morrison and Amos Baker.

Fourth Ward—Managers, H. O. Reese, M. C. Martin and James E. Williams; clerks, G. A. Wyley, A. N. Northington and E. H. Fraser.

Fifth Ward—Managers, J. D. Harris, L. A. Hawes and L. W. Sims; clerks, J. F. Bradley, J. S. Hall and Thomas Norman.

Sixth Ward—Managers, E. A. Robertson, John Gatins and James Bridger, Jr.

Seventh Ward—Managers and clerks, Judge R. L. Rodgers, Morris Conley, John H. Caldwell and W. C. Leigh.

The tickets put out by the seven wards in mass meetings, and which will be voted for by those who feel bound by those meetings, are given here. They are:

First Ward Delegation.

E. B. Rosser,	J. R. Seawright,
W. R. Beaupre,	B. E. Gardner,
J. L. Schikan,	J. R. Hopkins,
D. W. Green,	J. C. Huff.
R. C. Bosche,	E. T. Swinney,
O. Reneau,	J. P. Trotti,
M. T. Salter,	C. I. Branan,

W. W. Anderson.

The Second Ward Delegation.

John W. Alexander,	W. D. Ellis,
J. F. O'Neill,	A. D. Adair,
G. T. Dodd,	S. F. Woodson,
George Muse,	W. R. Brown,
O. Pappenheimer,	I. S. Mitchell,
W. H. H. Price,	Joe Gatins,
F. M. Potts,	E. E. Clark,

C. A. Collier.

Third Ward Delegation.

John Humphreys,	J. E. Warren,
E. H. Acker,	A. S. Robbins,
A. J. Shropshire,	Sam White,
E. A. Muor,	C. G. Harris,
George Cassin,	J. H. Overton,
George Beauchamp,	F. M. McCurdy,
S. B. Marbut,	J. C. P. Johnson,

W. R. B. C. Farr.

Fourth Ward Delegation.

C. Z. Blalock,	L. B. Nelson,
H. O. Reese,	John Corley,
W. E. Gathright,	W. H. Smith,
August Denck,	A. M. Hollingsworth
Henry Garrett,	Mike Mahan,
W. S. Thomson,	Dr. R. L. Watson,
A. B. Harrison,	J. B. Wallace,

Dr. J. M. Crawford.

Fifth Ward Delegation.

A. Q. Adams,	C. Northen,
S. C. Glass,	A. Schenck,
E. T. Payne,	J. T. Cooper,
G. Johnson	J. F. Pope,
A. P. Thompson,	I. Kennedy,
H. Sharp,	J. Lambert,
B. Craig,	C. J. Loefter,

F. J. Stison,

Sixth Ward Delegation.

S. Landauer,	W. L. Peel,
J. M. Green,	Dr. Amos Fox,
F. H. Snook,	F. P. Rice,
J. W. Rucker,	H. H. Cabaniss,
B. B. Crew,	Dr. R. D. Spalding,
C. W. Hunnicutt,	R. J. Griffin,
John M. Slaton,	M. Gaines,

F. B. Law.

Seventh Ward Delegation.

Forrest Adair,	R. H. Caldwell,
Clark Howell,	Hubert Culberson,
E. C. Atkins,	J. D. Frazier,
C. T. Ladson,	L. Z. Rosser,
Dr. E. L. Connally,	Burgess Smith,

The other tickets put out in the second and foutrh wards are given too. They are:

Fourth Ward Delegates.

Henry C. McWilliams	John M. McGuirk,
Dr. I. S. Hopkins,	A. M. Hollingsworth,
H. C. Thompson,	J. B. Smith,
W. S. Thomson,	J. H. Smith,
S. A. Morris,	Thomas W. Latham,
Capt. John A. Miller,	H. B. Wey,
Patrick Keiley,	W. S. Wilson,

August Denck,

Second Ward Delegates.

J. A. Corbally,	A. J. McBride,
W. D. Ellis,	B. M. Woolley,
A. D. Adair,	J. J. Jones,
George Muse,	W. S. McNeal,
J. J. Maddox,	C. A. Collier,
I. S. Mitchell,	G. T. Dodd,
J. C. A. Branan,	W. S. Duncan,

S. F. Woodson,

Georgia Road Congress.

The Georgia road congress is hereby called to meet in Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday, November 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Each county in the state is requested to send delegates to the number of double the representation in the lower branch of the general assembly and forward the names to the secretary, care of the exposition, Augusta, Ga. W. J. NORTHEN,

Attest: W. G. WHIDBY, President.

Secretary.

The press and the authorities in each county having charge of the roads are urged to secure a full representation from the county.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by expelling the impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. It is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ANGRY COMPLAINTS

Made by Manufacturers Against the Technological School.

THEY SAY THEY ARE SUFFERERS

Claim to Be Robbed of Their Trade by Low Prices of the Tech's Machine Shops. Dr. Hopkins Makes a Statement.

There is a great deal of complaint among some of the manufacturers of Atlanta against the Technological school.

The manufacturers claim that the machine shops of the school in taking in work for outsiders cut against the prices of the manufacturing trade and make it impossible for them to maintain their legitimate charges for work.

Some of the factory folks tell that the Technological school has underbid them several times in their contracts with traders and they make serious complaint of it.

They say that it is altogether unfair for an institution supported by the state to come in and make lower estimates of work than they can afford to do at a cost of thousands of dollars building factories, hiring costly labor and paying taxes to the city and the state on large properties. They say that it is growing to be worse than the convict labor question inasmuch as the technological students compete with free labor disastrously with all of the scientific appliances that have been placed in their hands for training their minds in the different professions they are taught.

"How would it seem to the clerks of the average stores in Atlanta if they waked up some fine morning and found that a lot of high school boys, in order that they may study practical salesmanshin, had been taken in by the proprietors on a cheaper salary and the clerks were left out in the cold?" was the way one of the complaining manufacturers put the question.

"Now, here we have a factory for making plowstocks. We pay high taxes and high salaries to laborers. We make a bid for a certain lot of plowstocks when these Technological students come to the front with a lower bid and get the work. They can make a lower bid for the reason that their labor is free to the sohool. They have all the scientific appliances furnished them by the state, and this enables them to make the same kind of plowstocks we make at our factories. I say plowstocks simply for the sake of illustration. It is the same with other things."

Such complaints have been heard every year about this time when the Technological school is in full swing and the boys in the shops are turning out work hand over hand. The Technological school derives much of the money it takes to sustain it by the work the students do in the machine shops for the outside trade. It is work that teaches them the practical side of manufacturing turned to profit for the school. The machine shops have always made nearly enough money in this way to pay their current expenses.

The serious complaint that is to be heard on all sides among manufacturers shows to what extent the work of the technological machine shops is carried.

"It would be a nice howdy-do if the Atlanta business college would take the bookkeeping of the banks and stores of Atlanta for practice, causing many an experienced bookkeeper to lose his job, wouldn't it?" asked one of the complaining manufacturers yesterday, talking the matter over. "It is a serious question whether the state of Georgia intends to allow its free schools to compete with free labor in this way, at the same time complaining of the many direful iniquities of the convict lease system which is condemned soleful because it competes with free labor."

Thus the criticism runs on. Some instances are cited by the manufacturers of how the school has robbed them of their legitimate charges to trade for certain commodities and wares. Sometimes after contracts had been thought to be closed with traders, it is alleged that the Technological school would come in and, by reason of its ability to make lower bids on the business, catch it from the manufacturers.

The Other Side of the Question.

But Dr. Dopkins, president of the Technological school, gives the complaints of the manufacturers the laugh.

"It's all smoke," said he, smiling pleasantly, when seen by a Constitution representative.

"The facts in the case have been given you with extraordinary and unwarranted color by the manufacturers. The Technological school has quite a different story to tell you about this matter, which will be verified by the tradesmen with whom we have dealings."

"Is it true, doctor, that the "Tech" has been underbidding the manufacturers for business in order to pull in money for defraying the expenses of the machine shops of the institution?" was asked.

"As I have just said, it's all smoke," replied the president of the Technological school. "In point of fact, the Technological school charges higher, as a rule, for its work than the manufacturers of this city or elsewhere. The work is better, and thus we have quite a demand for our work. To show you that our work is higher in price, whenever I want to [illegible] any work done for my private use cheaply, I go to the manufacturers of the city to do it, and not to the Technological school, where I am associated every day, and could look well into the class of work with my own eyes. This certainly ought to illustrate well the fact that the charges of the Technological school are higher for work than those of the manufacturing trade.

"Another case in point: we used to do all the manufacturing of gearing of trucks for the Thomson-Houston system. They quit us for awhile and had their work done elsewhere, because they could get it done more cheaply. Recently, however, they come back to us and say that while our work is higher in price it is of a better quality and they prefer to get our gearing, manufactured by the students themselves in their daily work.

"All sorts of instances of this kind could be mentioned. It is a mistaken idea on the part of the manufacturers that the machine shops of the Tech cut rates with them on work. There is much work that is not done anywhere in this entire part of the south except at the Technological school. Take, for instance, the manufacture of cemetery and vault gates of bronze. There is no factory in this entire region of the south that makes them except the factory of the Technological school. We have a run on them. We make them by the score. Many of the vaults of Oakland cemetery have these bronze gates made by the Technological school. The vault of Henry W. Grady has one. We have a monopoly on this work in the south, and we send many of them away.

"Oh, no, the Tech is not running against the manufacturers a bit too hard. We are doing what we feel our duty to do. We are making wares and selling them to the trade for the support of our school. Taking it into consideration that the state gives but little, form year to year, to the support of the Technological, it is seen that it is a necessity for us to do this to keep our heads above water. The boys at the school in this way are doing nothing more than what they have to do to get a practical knowledge of the trades they are sent there to learn. They are good workmen and are learning to do much better work than is to be found turned out of many of the factories of the country where scientific and educated labor has not been well established."

The question of rivalry between the Technological scohol and the manufacturers of Atlanta is an old story, but it seems to be taking on new interest this year.

LEGISLATIVE LOOT.

A Few Odd Leaves from a House Reporter's Note Book.

PICTORIAL COMMENT ON NOVEL BILLS

How the Cigarette Bill Might Have Been Knocked in the Head But Wasn't. An Idea for Shortening Debate.

The average outsider is apt to think that there is nothing quaint, odd or entertaining about the routine business of a legislature, and that's where he makes a mistake.

True, a bill to amend section 4-11-44 of the code by striking out the word "the" in paragraph 916 has nothing on its surface that would work a listener into a frenzy of excitement, or an act to incorporate the town of Waycock can scarcely be termed sensational or dramatic, but there are bills and bills and acts and other acts, and altogether they are well worth perusal.

Some of them are immense.

The other day The Constitution's artist was prowling through the clerk's journal among the measures offered during the last ten days. Here are a few that he encountered with his pictorial comment thereon:

A bill to prescribe the method of carrying Winchester and other long-range rifles.



TWO WAYS OF CARRYING STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

There is nothing the matter with this bill. It is a very good idea to shut down on eccentricities in carrying Winchester rifles, and people who have been in the habit heretofore of wearing them in their boots or hip pockets, or balancing them on their noses in public had better look out.

Then, too, a little further along is a bill to prohibit persons from standing on public bridges in certain portions of the state. The only defect about this bill is that while a man who merely stands on a bridge and communes with thought is liable to be snatched up and get thirty days, there is nothing to prevent Wandering Willie at Dusty Rhodes from lying down and reposing upon one.



NOTHING IN THE BILL AGAINST THIS.

As long as he doesn't stand he is all right and a man who would stand on a bridge when it offered equal facilities for sitting down is manifestly out of his mind and ought to be arrested anyhow.

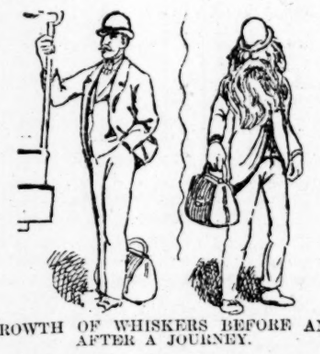
A bill prohibiting the carrying of live stock into specified portions of Habersham county was offered a few days ago. This bill was read only by title thus far, but it seems to be a good one. Why should live stock be carried at all, either in Habersham county or elsewhere? Why not make it walk? It is very fatiguing to carry a steer for any great distance on a country road and is apt to inculcate habits of indolence in the beast.



THIS MUST BE STOPPED.

This bill may be regarded as calling a halt on the excessive and fanatical development of the prevention of cruelty to animals' idea.

The bill requiring trains to stop at all places of 200 inhabitants is having a pretty hard time of it and has been set on by the committee, but it may yet become a law. If it does a man who starts from Atlanta to Savannah would have to bid all his folks a long farewell and name an executor. But on the other hand think of the pleasant intimacies that would spring up among the passengers as the months rolled by on such a journey. One would make friends with even the porter. It would do away, in short, with the mad rush that nowadays has annihilated space and is shortening all our lives with its feverish and tempestous scurry.



GROWTH OF WHISKERS BEFORE AND AFTER A JOURNEY.

An objectionable fellow could be persuaded to take a trip to, say, Waycross, and we would know that we had seen the last of him—at least for years.

There are other interesting bills, of course, but these are the stars so far. However, the session is young yet and there is no telling what may turn up before the fifty days are over.

It Might Have Been.

Come, gather round, dear children, and I will tell you all,
How our statesmen reconsidered a famous law last fall.
It was sometime in October and the house had newly met.
When they introduced a measure to evict the cigarette.
It specified the punishment and sending off to jail
Of every individual who dared offer 'em for sale.
And around about the closing a final clause was tacked,
That medicated cubebs were excepted from the act.
Well, several days thereafter, it might be three or four,
Some chap from Chattahoochee who'd the privilege of the floor,
Came strolling in, and let me say, the house will ne'er forget
How he fished from out his vestment a cubeb cigarette.
He struck a match and lit it and observed he felt distressed
From a touch of bronchial trouble and a tightness in the chest.
An awful silence followed. The stranger smoked apace,
And the fumes of the combustion permeated all the place.



A PRACTICE THAT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

It steeped the rearmost benches, it wreathed the space before,
The worst of earthly stenches held possession of the floor.
Then Battle of Muscogee, and Durham of Oconee,
And Hill of Meriwether, and Ferguson of Lee,
Requested leaves of absence 'till the latter part of fall,
To breathe the atmosphere outside the legislative hall;
While Stapleton of Sumter, turned pale around the gill,
And took no further interest in the reading of the bill.
And Sears of Webster, whispered in a tragic undertone,
That he wished to gracious heaven he'd let cigarettes alone.
All people who have been there know well it is no joke
To sit in the proximity of medicated smoke.
And they can understand at once how, wilting one by one,
The statesmen shuddered in their seats and wished the session done.
A member finally arose and moved the house relent,
And repeal the cigarette law by unanimous consent,
But attach thereto a proviso that at any and all times
To include the use of cubebs in the list of hanging crimes.
The motion passed and thereupon the floor instanter cleared,
And the pale and stifled members in a body disappeared,
While the gent from Chattahoochee with the cubeb cigarette,
Escaped alive, is still at large, and likely smoking yet.

A New Bill.

"I am thinking of introducing a bill," said a member the other day, "that will greatly facilitate the progress of legislation. It will enable the house to transact at least twice as much business as it is doing at present. Here is the way it goes:

"A bill entitled a bill to prohibit any member of the house of representatives of the general assembly from talking, arating or speechifying through that article of apparel known and described as his hat;

"And that the same be and hereby is to be regarded as a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction with not more than twelve or less than six months in a muzzle.

The last section repeals all conflicting laws."



"This bill," continued the member, "will shorten debates and lengthen the lives of the members. It will confine all observations on the floor to the subject matter strictly; enable us to adjourn at about 11 o'clock, and earn our $4 a day with much less strain upon our gray matter.

"But, maybe, I am talking through my hat, now, myself."

Death of Mrs. Durant.

Mrs. Eliza C. Durant died about midnight at the family residence, corner Park and Ashby streets, West End. She had been seriously ill only a few days. Mrs. Durant was the widow of the late W. L. Durant. She was the mother of Messrs. Maynard, Harry and Edward and Miss Blanche Durant. She was an estimable Christian lady, who leaves many devoted friends.

ACCIDENT ON WEST PEACHTREE.

Two Electric Cars Collide and Hurt Two Motormen But Not Fatally.

There was a collision between two electric cars on the Consolidated company's West Peachtree line last night about 8:30 o'clock, near Pine street.

The cars ran into each other with considerable force, but not sufficient to cause anything of a serious wreck. Motorman Bennett, of one car, and Motorman Mike Burns, of the other, were injured, though not seriously. Conductor Stephens, of one of the cars, was not hurt. The passengers in the car that was most severely shaken up were a negro woman and Mr. Francis Fontaine, the well-known author, who resides on West Peachtree.

They escaped uninjured.

Deceptive Appearances.

From The Cloak Review.

Dodd—You can't always judge a man by his looks. For instance, take Whiskerly.

Todd—He's shabby enough.

Dodd—I know it, but I succeeded in borrowing $5 from him yesterday.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S.: "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which left me on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S. S. S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

How shall we tell you about our Suits? We shan't say a word; let them speak for themselves. $10 to $25. All kinds, of course.

By the way, how about an Ulster this winter? We have them from $12, $15, $18; they're young coats at two, still youthful at three and retire from active service in about four years. What's the conseqence? Customers pleased, and buy again.

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

OF COURSE.
24 WHITEHALL, COR. ALABAMA STS

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are the natural blood purifiers.

The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it is purified (freed of poison) in the kidneys.

If the kidneys are deranged they cannot keep the blood pure and healthy.

And if the blood is not kept pure, the whole system becomes poisoned and deranged.

Having few nerves of sensation, disease may exist in the kidneys and yet give no pain.

Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys are high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the abdomen, ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine, dryness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold extremities, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, fickle appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine, etc., indicate the need of

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Any of the above symptoms at first may be slight, but they should not be neglected. They point to kidney trouble, and left to develop may terminate in Bright's disease.

Sold by all druggists.

DEGIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Monday and Tuesday, November 6th and 7th. Matinee, Tuesday 2:30 O'clock.

BEST ATTRACTION OF THE YEAR.

THE FAMOUS

Manola-Mason Co.

Marion Manola, John Mason and a Superl Company, in the Magnificent Operatic Comedy,

"Friend Fritz"

A Beautiful Combination of Drama and Opera, as Performed 300 Nights in Paris, 150 Nights in London, 250 Nights in America.

SPECIAL SCENERY. STRONG CHORUS.

Wednesday and Thursday, November 8th and 9th. Matinee Thursday 2:30.

THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS

—FROM—

The Garden Theater, New York,

—ENTITLED—

Doctor Bill.

Three Hours Incitement to Genuine Forgetfulness of care. A Play with a Plot that is all Laughter.

HATS.

Not another stock in Atlanta that'll compare with ours in magnitude, variety, styles and qualities. Our prices, too, are as low as are often paid elsewhere for inferior grades.

A. O. M. GAY & SON, HATTERS.

CRANKSHAW STERLING SILVER.

28½ UP-STAIRS WHITEHALL



Magnets for Men!

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Every one we sell is attractive—has an indescribale grace and power that the usual ready-made Clothing cannot claim.

OUR FINE STYLES

They draw customers here. We are up to date at every point. Not a new idea jumps to the front that we don't catch—if it's right.

MANUFACTURING RETAILERS.

We make our own Clothing—ignore the jobbers, avoid their stores and save you their profits. That's a big item. And makes our prices 30 per cent under the regular retail ask.

FOR THE BOYS

The mysterious Top—a magnetized, wonderful, amusing spinning toy goes free with any suit in the house. A large, substantial Football given away with every Boy's Suit at $5.00 or over. Come on, boys.

EISEMAN BROS.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

TAX COMMITTEE SALES.—Sales by the city of Atlanta of property bought one year ago or over. Will be sold before the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia, on first Tuesday in December, 1893, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales for city taxes, curbing and sidewalks, sewers, etc., which was reported at a meeting of the city council held October 16, 1893, by the clerk of council, which was ordered by said city council under resolution adopted October 16, 1893, and approved October 21, 1893, directed to be sold by the tax committee, after being advertised as required by law, to the highest bidder, at public outcry.

Purchasers are to receive from the city a quit claim deed, to be signed by the mayor upon the payment of the purchase money to the city tax collector.

The tax committee distinctly reserves the right to demand spot cash from any purchaser, and if not paid, to sell again at any time during the day of sale:

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150x315 feet, more or less, on Whitehall and Humphries streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McMasters and Brosius. Levied on as the property of Jane L. Anthony's estate to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jane L. Anthony's estate for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 13. Bought by the city, November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 86, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 79x100 feet, more or less, on Humphries and Glenn streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Grant and Adair. Levied on as the property of Atlanta and McPherson street railroad to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Atlanta and McPherson street railroad for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 17. Bought by the city, November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 74, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x175 feet, more or less, on Washington street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Scott and Averill. Lot No. 5 of subdivision. Levied on as the property of Averill & Baker, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Averill & Baker for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 18. Bought by the city, November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 74, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x175 feet, more or less, on Washington street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Averill and Baker. Lot No. 6 of subdivision. Levied on as the property of C. K. Averill, Jr., to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Averill for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 19. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 28x100 feet, more or less, on Cottingham street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Park Avenue Land and Improvement Company. Levied on as the property of J. T. Brosius to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brosius for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 26. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x103 feet, more or less, on South avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hubert and Munday. Lot No. 41. Levied on as the property of Thomas J. Beauchamp to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Beauchamp for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 27. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x363 feet, more or less, on Carter street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ramsey & Hopkins Medicine Company. Levied on as the property of Mary A. Brown to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary A. Brown for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 28. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 39x106 feet, more or less, on Rhodes and Walnut streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Brown and Lyons, lot No. 14 subdivision. Levied on as the property of S. J. Bentley to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said S. J. Bentley for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 30. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x70 feet, more or less, on alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Perryman. Levied on as the property of Albert Brooks to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Albert Brooks for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 31. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 93, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 39x106 feet, more or less, on Rhodes street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bentley, lot No. 15. Levied on as the property of Brown and Lyon to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brown and Lyon for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 33. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Stonewall street, No. 68, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Salter. Levied on as the property of James W. Brown to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said James W. Brown for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 36. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 74, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x276 feet, more or less, on Doane street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Adair and Hillyer. Levied on as the property of J. M. Brooks to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. M. Brooks for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 37. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Piedmont avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McElveen and Baucher. Levied on as the property of Mrs. K. V. Bradley to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. K. V. Bradley for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 39. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x190 feet, more or less, on Washington street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Perryman and McNaught Land Company. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. E. Berry to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. E. Berry for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 42. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x120 feet, more or less, on Wheat street, No 300, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Smith and Traynham. Levied on as the property of Alice K. Bell to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Alice K. Bell for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 43. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 77x200 feet, more or less, on Windsor to alley, No. 69, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Franklin and Sharpe. Levied on as the property of A. J. and W. R. Baldwin, trustees, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said A. J. and W. R. Baldwin, trustees, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 48. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Fairlie street, No. 72, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Stephens. Levied on as the property of J. D. Cameron to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. D. Cameron for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 50. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x113 feet, more or less, on New street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Harden and Pearce. Levied on as the property of C. Clay to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said C. Clay for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 56. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 64x202 feet, more or less, on Rawson to Orange street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wilkins. Levied on as the property of W. R. Cannon to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said W. R. Cannon for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 57. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 87, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x103 feet, more or less, on McDaniel st[illegible] 382 and 384, the said being improved [illegible] in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining [illegible] Manley. Levied on as the [illegible]

Carter & Evans to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Carter & Evans for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 58. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 20, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 104x100 feet, more or less, on Estora and Hunter streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Morris. Levied on as the property of W. R. Carroll to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Carroll for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 60. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 74, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Tudor alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McVickers and Mathews. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. L. Cunningham to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. E. L. Cunningham for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 61. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on Glynn street, No. 218, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Garrison and Turner. Levied on as the property of Amanda Clinch to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Amanda Clinch for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 65. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2 acres, more or less, on Hunter and Hulsey streets and railroad, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining railroad. Levied on as the property of Central R. R. and Banking Co. to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Central R. R. and Banking Co. for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 66. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 88x93 feet, more or less, on Elm and Diamond streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hemphill. Levied on as the property of Caroline Capehart to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Caroline Capehart for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 68. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 87, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on McDaniel street, No. 403, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Backus. Levied on as the property of Wm. Duke to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Duke for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 71. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x80 feet, more or less, on Hunter street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Andes Insurance Co. Levied on as the property of J. M. & E. W. Dobbs to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. M. & E. W. Dobbs for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 76. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Lambert and Bush streets, No. 124, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Key. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. A. Dille to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. F. A. Dille for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 77. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Peters and Trenholm streets, No. 259, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Mitchell and Huff. Levied on as the property of Jno. Deneen, trustee, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Deneen, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 78. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on McAfee street, No. 125, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Jones and Stanford. Levied on as the property of J. Dennis to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Dennis for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 79. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x150 feet, more or less, on Ormond street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Spencer and Spencer. Levied on as the property of E. C. David to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said David for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 81. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 140x165 feet, more or less, on Jackson st. and alley, No. 379, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cochran. Levied on as the property of H. C. Erwin to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Erwin for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 83. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Butler street, No. 189, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Underwood and Mynatt. Levied on as the property of S. W. Easley to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Easley for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 85. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 49x100 feet, more or less, on Ashby and Mitchell streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lowndes and Drummond, lot 68. Levied on as the property of John Fills to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Fills for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 86. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x107 feet, more or less, on old Wheat street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Renouff. Levied on as the property of Lula Freeman to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lula Freeman for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 88. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 32x107 feet, more or less, on Foundry street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ross and Woodall, lot No. 20. Levied on as the property of J. B. Greenwood to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Greenwood for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 92. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing improvements of L. N. Stevens, property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of Gate City Excelsior Company to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Gate City Excelsior Company for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 98. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on East Fair street, No. 351, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining school. Levied on as the property of Patrick Garvey, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Garvey, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 100. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot ....., originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 90x200 feet, more or less, on Decatur street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hurt and Doyle, lot No. 9. Levied on as the property of Hill & Carter to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hill & Carter for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 104. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x140 feet, more or less, on Richmond street, No. 93, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of Aaron Henderson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Henderson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 105. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x80 feet, more or less, on Dover's alley, No. 27, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Washington. Levied on as the property of Mary Hobbs to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary Hobbs for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 109. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 80x104 feet, more or less, on Roach street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Tappan and McGaughey. Levied on as the property of David T. Howard to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said How[illegible] for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. [illegible]0. Bought by the city November 1, [illegible]

[illegible] the same time and place, city lot [illegible]

in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x75 feet, more or less, on Butler street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hollingsworth. Levied on as the property of Kinch Hightower to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hightower for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 117. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 43, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-2 of an acre, more or less, on Love street and dummy line, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Haas. Levied on as the property of R. J. Jordan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jordan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 126. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 43, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 12 acres, more or less, on Grant street, Georgia avenue, Love and Hill streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of Jones & Johnson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jones & Johnson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 127. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x96 feet, more or less, on Park street, No. 27, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Armstrong. Levied on as the property of Henry Johnson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Johnson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 130. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing four acres, more or less, on Chestnut and Simpson streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Winn. Levied on as the property of Mrs. W. A. Jett to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. W. A. Jett for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 132. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x80 feet, more or less, on Doray to Leach streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Solomon and Smith. Levied on as the property of Thomas Jackson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jackson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 133. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x175 feet, more or less, on Litt Jones street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining DeGive and Carlton. Levied on as the property of William Kennedy to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Kennedy for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 135. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x108 feet, more or less, on Windsor Stand, Brown alley, No. 115, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Crawford and Stewart. Levied on as the property of Lucy Kennedy to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lucy Kennedy for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 137. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x163 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, No. 227, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Zachary. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. Lynan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. Lynan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 141. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 72x150 feet, more or less, on West Peachtree and Powers streets, No. 44, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Walker. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Emmet Lowe to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. Emmet Lowe for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 143. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x115 feet, more or less, on Houston street, No. 65, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Perdue. Levied on as the property of Frank R. Logan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 144. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 55x200 feet, more or less, on Angier avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Thompson. Levied on as the property of C. A. Licklider to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Licklider for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 146. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Magnolia street, No. 329, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lyman and Gardner and Maier. Levied on as the property of Elijah Latimore, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Latimore for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 148. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Spencer and Lowe streets, No. 145, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Freeman. Levied on as the property of J. A. LaFontain, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said LaFontain for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 149. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x155 feet, more or less, on Fortune street, No. 36, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hill. Levied on as the property of Nelson E. Latimore to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Latimore for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 150. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on Greensferry avenue and Chapel street, No 223, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Eskridge. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. I. Latham, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. F. I. Latham for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 151. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 73x100 feet, more or less, on Woodward avenue, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Webster. Levied on as the property of W. J. McCaslan, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCaslan for the year 1892. Deed No. 154. Bought by the city November 1, 1892

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 18, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x158 feet, more or less, on Morgan and Morrison streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wright and Akers. Levied on as the property of W. J. McCoston, to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McCoston for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 156. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 21, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Badger street, No. 82, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Boyce. Levied on as the property of T. Jefferson McWilliams, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McWilliams for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 157. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Chestnut street, No. 222, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cahn and Rheburg. Levied on as the property of Mary A. McLendon, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary A. McLendon for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 158. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x120 feet, more or less, on Henry street to alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Brown, lots 35 and 36. Levied on as the property of Miller, Brown and Mountain, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Miller Brown and Mountain for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 163. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 55, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x120 feet, more or less, on Fearn street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cheatham, lot No. 60. Levied on as the property of J. F. Mims, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mims for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 164. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 55, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Walton and Dupin, lot No. 13. Levied on as the property of George A. Moss, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Moss for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 165. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 111, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x90 feet, more or less, on Abbott street and alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Carr and Brown. Levied on as the property of Wright Miller, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 167. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x127 feet, more or less, on Pine street, No. 62, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Parks. Levied on as the property of W. E. McFaul, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McFaul for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 160. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 35x100 feet, more or less, on Maple street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Fannin and Orr. Levied on as the property of London Maxwell, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Maxwell for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 162. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 44, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 200x200 feet, more or less, on Fair and Park streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Grant, levied on as the property of Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 168. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 39x90 feet, more or less, on Magnolia street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Brown and Lyon. Levied on as the property of George W. Moore to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Moore for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 170. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x175 feet, more or less, on Litt Jones street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Freeman. Levied on as the property of Bishop Moore to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Moore for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 171. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Markham street to alley, No. 140, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Finley and Parks. Levied on as the property of Amanda Miller to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Amanda Miller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 172. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-4 of an acre, more or less, on alley, No. 51, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Favor. Levied on as the property of Frank Miller to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Frank Miller for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 173. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x130 feet, more or less, on Plum and Dairy streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Webb and Deihl. Levied on as the property of Neal Ogara to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ogara for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 179. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-4 of an acre, more or less, on Hogue street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Gray. Levied on as the property of Ben Oliver to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Oliver for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 180. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 19, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-4 of an acre, more or less, on Randolph street, No. 25, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cook. Levied on as the property of Dennis O'Callahan to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said O'Callahan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 182. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Chestnut street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McLendon, lot No. 7. Levied on as the property of C. I. Rheberg to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rheberg for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 190. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Sunset avenue, No. 34, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Linden and Reilly. Levied on as the property of Iverson Reilly to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Reilly for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 191. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, on Peters street, for improvements on W. J. Tanner's lot. Levied on as the property of I. N. Ragsdale to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ragsdale for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 192. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 80, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Cherry street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McMillan and Peters Land Company, lot No. 27. Levied on as the property of B. A. Reynolds to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said B. A. Reynolds for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 196. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x120 feet, more or less, on Wheat to Old Wheat street, No. 254, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Thomas. Levied on as the property of Lee Roberts to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Roberts for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 198. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 65x191 feet, more or less, on Garnett street, No. 23, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Healey. Levied on as the property of Rhodes & Eichberg to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rhodes & Eichberg for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 200. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Richmond street, No. 32, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Mynatt. Levied on as the property of Randall Reed to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Reed for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 202. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x87 feet, more or less, on Piedmont avenue, No. 225, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Vernoy. Levied on as the property of Sallie F. Quigley's estate to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Quigley's estate for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 208. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-8 of an acre, more or less, on Foundry street, No. 205, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Crum and Pondee. Levied on as the property of Luther J. Quinn to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Quinn for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 209. Bought by the city November 1. 1892

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 47x100 feet, more or less, on Plum and Daly streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Stegall and Ainsworth. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Smith to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. Smith for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 210. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 112, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x90 feet, more or less, on Morris street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Cooper and Carr. Levied on as the property of N. T. Smith to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 212. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x80 feet, more or less, on Dora and Larkin streets, No 150, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Smith and Brown. Levied on as the property of Frank Rachael to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Rachael for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 203. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x120 feet, more or less, on Terry street, No. 405, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Delleshaw. Levied on as the property of William Ravan to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ravan for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 205. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x52 feet, more or less, on Spencer street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ogletree and Farrar. Levied on as the property of L. R. Ray to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ray for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 206. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x87 feet, more or less, on Markham and Haynes streets, No. 106, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Fincher. Levied on as the property of William Randall to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Randall for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 207. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 111, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x150 feet, more or less, on North avenue and Vine street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., lots Nos. 22 and 23. Levied on as the property of Miss Willie Simpson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Miss Willie Simpson for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 213. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Fowler street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Snellings. Levied on as the property of J. H. Stiff to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stiff for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 214. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 200x200 feet, more or less, on Lovejoy, Hunnicutt and Fowler streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Marshal. Levied on as the property of John A. Sims to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Sims for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 215. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 55x200 feet, more or less, on Angier avenue and Howell street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Scully. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. A. Stephens to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. A. A. Stephens for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 217. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 74, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x175 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Block and Alexander. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. Schuman to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. Schuman for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 220. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 86, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 200x100 feet, more or less, on Windsor street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Laird and Peters. Levied on as the property of C. W. Skiff to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Skiff for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 221. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 36x84 feet, more or less, on Ezzard street and alley, No. 14, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Tanner. Levied on as the property of Willis Swift to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Swift for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 225. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Humphries street, No. 75, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hanniford. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. O. Stewart to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said E. O. Stewart for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 226. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 33x110 feet, more or less, on Graves street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining McAffee and Terry. Levied on as the property of J. B. Stansberry, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Stansberry for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 228. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x93 feet, more or less, on Terry street, No. 25, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Southern Land and Loan Company and Wood. Levied on as the property of the Southern Land and Loan Company, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Southern Land and Loan Company for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 231. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x128 feet, more or less, on Lovejoy and Pine streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Shuff. Levied on as the property of J. F. Snellings, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Snellings, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 232. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x160 feet, more or less, on Antoinette street, No. 32, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining O'Neal and Calhoun. Levied on as the property of J. B. Smith, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 233. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-half of an acre, more or less, on North avenue to D'Alvigny street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lewis. Levied on as the property of Smith, Tappan and Delkin, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Smith, Tappan and Delkin for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 234. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three-eighths of an acre, more or less, on Fair and Gullatt streets, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Boyd. Levied on as the property of Charles Scott, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Scott for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 239. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on Angier avenue, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Ford. Levied on as the property of Mahala Trimble, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mahala Trimble for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 243. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 22x100 feet, more or less, on Simpson street, No. 131, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Lee. Levied on as the property of H. C. Thurman, agent, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Thurman, agent, for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 245. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Butler street, No. 183, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hubbard and Smith. Levied on as the property of Henry M. Underwood, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Underwood for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 248. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x140 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue, No. 85, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Newton. Levied on as the property of W. and A. R. R. Co., to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, Ga., against said W. and A. R. R. Co. for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 252. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x200 feet, more or less, on West Peachtree street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Georgia Real Estate Company and Paul. Levied on as the property of G. A. Washington to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Washington for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 253. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 110, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Chestnut street to alley, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Woodall and Columbian Book Store Company, lot No. 7. Levied on as the property of J. M. Wood to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wood for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 254. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x134 feet, more or less, on Jones avenue, No. 48, the said beig improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Marion. Levied on as the property of Sarah S. West to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Sarah S. West for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 255. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 48x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta and Fairlie streets, No. 71, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Harrison and O'Connor. Levied on as the property of W. F. Westmoreland to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Westmoreland for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 257. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 81x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta street to railroad, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of W. J. Willingham to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Willingham for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 258. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x100 feet, more or less, on Houston and Fort streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Wyatt. Levied on as the property of B. F. and R. L. Walker to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against the said B. F. and R. L. Walker for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 260. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 25x125 feet, more or less, on Little street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Jones and Stephens, lot No. 16. Levied on as the property of Fred Ward to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ward for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 261. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Martin street, No. 395, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Thomas and Dawson. Levied on as the property of Emma Winn to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Emma Winn for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 262. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Jephtha street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Morgan and Street, lot No. 62. Levied on as the property of Hattie Watts to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Hattie Watts for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 264. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 30x80 feet, more or less, on Jennings street, No. 19, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Bizzell. Levied on as the property of John Watson to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Watson. Deed No. 265. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Pine street, Nos 110 and 112, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of J. O. White to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said White for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 271. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x150 feet, more or less, on Dovers alley, No. 19, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Scott and Epps. Levied on as the property of Henry West to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said West for city taxes fro the year 1892. Deed No. 272. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 6, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 60x125 feet, more or less, on West Peachtree street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Hutchison & Bro. and Hall. Levied on as the property of A. C. Ware to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Ware for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 274. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x140 feet, more or less, on Old Wheat and Hogue streets, No. 184, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Waddell. Levied on as the property of Margenia Ware to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Margenia Ware for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 275. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Tatnall to Markham street, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Carter. Levied on as the property of John Zachary to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Zachary for city taxes for the year 1892. Deed No. 276. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 53, fronting 52 feet on Capitol avenue, between Clarke and Fulton streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining the property of McCarty. Levied on as the property of J. A. G. Beach to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Beach and said property for sewer on Capitol avenue. Deed No. 282. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, 9 1-2 feet on Markham street, corner of Walnut street, and running back 60 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining the property of Keith. Levied on as the property of R. C. Jennings to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jennings and said property for curbing and sidewalks on Walnut street. Deed No. 287. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on Formwalt street, between Tennessee avenue and Bass street, and running back 160 feet, more or less, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining the property of Gurley and Andrews. Levied on as the property of Lena A. Warren to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lena A. Warren and said property for sidewalks on Formwalt street. Deed No. 299. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 75 feet on Markham street, between Davis and Haynes streets, and running back 111 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as Nos. 109 to 115 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining the property of Fincher and Mayson. Levied on as the property of J. H. Watson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Watson and said property for sewer through his property. Deed No. 301. Bought by the city November 1, 1892.

FRANK P. RICE,
A. J. SHROPSHIRE,
P. H. HARRALSON,
C. S. NORTHEN,
W. B. DIMMOCK,
Tax Committee.

TAX RATES TALK.

They Put Up a Strong Argument For County Boards of Equalization.

THE NECESSITY FOR SUCH BOARDS

Must Be Apparent to Everybody Who Study the Situation—Some Figures for Legislators to Ponder Over.

The necessity for the re-establishing of the county boards of equalization or of some bodies of similar power is impressing itself very strongly upon the minds of the members of the legislature.

At the last session the sentiment was almost entirely in favor of repeal of the then existing law, but the great slump in the return of property for taxation and the higher tax rates which this falling off has made necessary have brought about a change in this sentiment.

The comptroller general's office has an interesting table of figures showing the county tax rates as fixed by most of the counties in the state. This rate, it must be remembered, adds to that for state purposes, which is this year .461.

In all but very few counties this county tax rate shows an increase over that of last year; a few counties show the same rate as last year, and a few show a decrease, but the latter are in counties which either sent up an increase in valuation or in which improvements have been completed and the increased taxation on that account has been done away with.

The increase in the rates vary from a small percentage to as much as 100 per cent. Several counties show even more than this. Not all of the counties have been heard from as yet, but here are some figures which will prove interesting:

What the Figures Show.

Appling shows an increase of from .315 to .339 cents, and Baker exactly the same figures.

Bartow goes up from .550 to .600; Berrien from .280 to .383.

Bibb's increase is from .615 to 839; Bryan from .400 to .500; Campbell from .300 to .330.

Carroll shows the remarkable increase of from .550 to .1089, nearly 100 per cent.

Chatham's increase is slight, .625 to .629; Chattahoochee, .650 to .700; Chattooga, .300 to .469.

Clinch goes up more than 100 per cent. Last year's rate was .265 and this year's is .389.

Cobb's is .389, against .265 last year; Coffee also goes up from .215 to .339; Columbia from .515 to .639.

Coweta shows an increase of 50 per cent, from .200 to .300; DeKalb goes up from .515 to .639; Dodge from .315 to .539; Dougherty from .515 to .539; Elbert from .365 to .539.

Another big jump is that in Fannin, from .475 in 1892 to .889 in 1893.

Gilmer goes up from .615 to .689; Gordon from .276 to .322; Greene from .525 to .689; Habersham from .280 to .400; Hall from .365 to .389.

Henry shows 100 per cent increase. The rate there last year was .200; this year it is .400.

Irwin increases from .265 to .289; Jackson from .300 to .386; Jasper from .575 to .639; Johnson from .515 to .699; Jones from .400 to .550; Leet from .515 to .537; Lowndes from .265 to .389; Madison from .415 to .539; Monroe from .450 to .500.

Another big one is Montgomery, over 100 par cent. The 1892 rate was .215; that for this year is .461.

And still another is Paulding, which shows arate of .1164 this year against .665 last year.

Lesser increases are: Pickens, .465 to .539; Polk, .465 to .489; uPlaski, .515 to .539; Quitman, .315 to .539; Rabun, .350 to .504; Randolph, .415 to .489; Rockdale, .550 to ..610; Talbot, .700 to .800.

Tattnall jumps from .155 to .239; Telfair, from .315 to .389; Warren, .350 to .375; Wayne, .210 to .289; Whitfield, .380 to .490; Wilcox, .315 to .450, and

The grand old county of Worth from .300 to .600, another 100 per cent increase.

The decreases are, as a rule, very slight. Morgan, Catoosa, Early, Haralson, Gwinnett, Fulton, Schley and Milton show the greater decreases, but they are small. Morgan makes the best showing, dropping from .515 to .350.

What It Means.

Now if this increase in the county tax rate was confined to a few counties it might be that it was due to local causes. But being so general and so widespread, it is very evident that the increase is due to the almost universal decrease in the value of property returned for taxation. That is the natural result of the decrease in values. The money has got to be raised and if the taxable property is less than it was last year to any considerable extent the tax rate has to be increased in order to make up the deficiency.

And this decrease in tax values is unquestionably due to the lack of the county board of qualization system.

Now what will be the results of the increase of rates unless a change is made in the system?

A still further decrease in tax values. With a higher tax rate staring the property owners in the face, the natural feeling is to make lower returns—as close as is possible—and that still further decrease is sure to result in a still further increase in rates in the counties, and doubtless, in the state rate as well.

This may not be a proper way for the taxpayers to look at the situation and to act, but people are human and it will be found that they will act in just this way.

Where Has the Land Gone?

Another important argument in favor of the boards of equalization is found in the remarkable fact that the territory of Georgia has, judged by the tax returns, shrunk over 100,000 acres during the past year. Just how this can be accounted for is hard to explain. Certain it is that much property escapes taxation, yet there is no way to get at it.

Need of a Central Board.

Hon. J. S. Turner, of Putnam county, who has made a complete study of this subject, was talking about the probable action of the legislature.

"In the house finance committee," said he, "the question came up on one or two bills, providing for the re-establishment of the boards of equalization. Neither of those bills met the views of the members and a subcommittee was appointed to draft a measure embodying the best features of the bills and the ideas of the committee. Then a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the committee that the boards should be established.

"Even when they are re-established," continued Mr. Turner, "the system will not be perfect. There ought to be some sort of a central board to equalize values in different parts of the state. I mean by that, that lands of a certain character in one county are fixed at one figure, and in the adjoining county, where things are in the same condition, they are returned at a less figure. The county members equalize values in each county, but we have no way of making the values in the various counties correspond with one another. This plan of a central board is in operation in many other states and, as far as I have been able to learn, proves very valuable. This central commission would perfect its work year by year. It might take several years for it to become just what it should be, but in time we can reach it. Whether the central board is established or not, we ought to have the county boards, and we ought to decide upon some plan that would assure proper returns for taxation in the future."

And anybody who studies the situation will come to the same conclusion.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice unclaimed November 4, 1893. Persons calling will please say "advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter:

Ladies' List.

B.—Miss Henrietta Butts, 7 Ross; Miss Laura Bell, 45 Hill street; Miss Jennie Butler, 626 Dover; Mrs. Mattie Barnett, 111 Rockwell; Mrs. M. M. Blumenthal, Miss Mamie Bland, 7 Grady.

C.—Mrs. Annie Canlon, 156 Rhodes street; Mrs. N. A Clark, 21 Davis; Mrs. Ella Clemmons.

D.—Mrs. Fannie Dugged, 138 Glenn street; Miss Lottie Doney, Miss Sallie Daine, 46 East Baker.

E.—Miss Rosa Eddierdon, 484 Courtland.

F.—Miss Margret Foster, 213 Tenth street.

G.—Miss Cleo Greer, Mrs. M. E. Gardner, 158 Davis.

H.—Mrs. Angie Hawthorne, 52 East Harris; Mrs. Emma Hightower, 8 Pain street; Mrs. Hannah Harrig, Miss Maria Hunter, South Fourth street; Miss S. S. Howell.

J.—Mrs. C. L. Jenkins, Mrs. Ritter Johnson, Miss Rosa Johnson, Mrs. Susie L. Johnston.

L.—Miss Ella Long, 114 Whitehall.

M.—Miss Georgia Moore.

P.—Mrs. A. C. Phillips, Miss C. D. Pullam, 50 Bigger street; Mrs. M. A. Pease, 15 Loyd; Mrs. Mattie Pratt.

R.—Mrs. Genie Rodgers, 74 East Lamson street.

S.—Miss Alice Smith, 210 Ponceland avenue; Miss Stoks, 59 Burtts street; Mrs. F. J. Smith, Mrs. Edwin Stears, 36 Middle street.

T.—Miss Lillie C. Thomas, 113 1-2 Whitehall; Miss Malinda Turner, 51 Piedmont avenue; Mrs. R. Fletcher Thompson.

W.—Mrs. C. E. Williams, West End; Miss Annie Wolf, Miss Addie Wilson, 7 Haning street; Mrs. L. H. Whitener, Mrs. J. W. Whitney, Miss Nancie Wright, 138 Thomas street; Mrs. M. D. Willkams, 243 Madison street; Sarah Wilson.

Gentlemen's List.

A.—Bernard Anstead, C. C. Archbell, E. W. Allen, Hiram Aiken, George Albright, 75 Union street.

B.—F. M. Bowen, H. B. Bennett, Box 146; J. B. Burnett, J. L. Bradley, Kit Bennett, M. M. Bass, 16 George street; Dr. Pierce Butler, Samuel A. Brown.

C.—John Cook, J. W. Casey, James M. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal Campbell, W. A. Cannon.

D.—B. D. Daniel, 315 Harris; C. B. Donaldson, F. S. Dille, J. H. Daniel, G. T. Duffie, James Deairs, John Dorans, Edgewood avenue; Joe Dades, 55 Davis street; James Greenhouse Daly, 80 1-2 Decatur; J. M. Deloach, 277 Decatur; W. L. Dykes, M. D.

E.—W. Erwin, Frank Elder, col.

F.—C. E. Fowler, G. F. Freeman, Monsieur Albert Frossard.

G.—William Guthrie, Sr., David Gammell, 194 West Hamter; John F. Green, J. H. Gilchrist, Box 608; Charles Goodman.

H.—Clarence Hill, 248 Willow street, 2; Miles Hopkins, 1538 Centennial office, Whitehall street; I. F. Hendricks, Earl Hafrston, Forty-fifth avenue; W. H. Hill, Will Harvey, 123 Edgewood avenue.

I.—I. C. Ingram.

J.—Richmond Jimpson, Matthew Jacobs, 96 Hilliard; Walter Jones, 50 Peachtree street

K.—Oliver Kennedy.

L.—Stepney Livingston, Joseph E. Lee, C. W. Love.

M.—C. M. Mason, E. F. Marbut, P. Moore's Publishing Company, H. L. Marbut, George A. Maddox, 54 Peachtree; J. H. Mays, Box 448; John Marsongill, Mike Maegher, W. F. Matthews, Andrein Meichain 2, B. M. Maret, col.; J. R. McLaughin.

N.—W. H. Nolan.

P.—D. H. Powell, Frank Peevy, 72 South street; John R. Powell, Jeff Powell, J. A. Powell.

R.—J. W. Ragland, West Peters street; J. P. Reid, R. A. Rucker, Robert Rabb.

S.—A. Smith, Henry Stanley, Harrison Sabin, corner Fulton and Caton; J. B. Stephens, 508 street; M. P. Strickland, Young street; Will Southerlin 2, W. S. Shields, Calvin Sawyer, 250 Broad street.

T.—John Thornton, 472 street; Wesley Thoms, 26 Marietta.

W.—B. W. Wilbor, Erritt Williams, G. F. Webb, 32 Blorman street; George Webb, 55 Walton; H. B. Welmer, G. T. Watson, James Wilaum, Lacey Writer, Thomas G. Watkins.

To insure prompt delivery have mail directed to street and number.

J. R. LEWIS, Postmaster.

E. F. BLODGETT, Superintendent.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer
Acts as a bracer—trial bottle 10c.

Atlanta, Ga., November 4, 1893.—Persons having boxes in the Atlanta National Bank will please call and have them transferred to the new safety deposit vault.

C. E. CURRIER, Cashier.

nov5-7t

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' experience treating the Skin. A book on Dermatology with each cake. All druggists. Also Woodbury's Antiseptic Shaving Sticks and Bars.
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Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills



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Atlanta, Ga.
Offices, 21 1-2 East Alabama street.

E. B. RUTLEDGE,
Architect,
Equitable Building.

HALL BROTHERS,
Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics julyZ-1y.

Ernest C. Kontz. Ben. J. Conyers.
KONTZ & CONYERS,
Attorneys at law,
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R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 39 1-2 Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

Claud Estes. Malcolm D. Jones.
ESTES & JONES,
Attorneys at law, Macon Ga.
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PAUSE & MARGRAF,
Fresco Artists,
At Tripod Paint Company. 58 Marietta St. (Old capitol.)

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Offices, second floor Inman building.

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JEWELER,
55 Whitehall St.
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Etc., Etc. Reliable goods
Fair dealings and bottom prices.
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In the cold, unprotected by warm apparel. The glimpses we give you here from time to time of our money saving offers must be as unsatisfactory as a peep-view of a circus, unless you will also come in and look at our Clothing, examine, test the values (everything marked in plain figures) then you'll know—and enjoy. Try it. Many parents, boys and children save money by buying Clothing, Furnishings and Hats from us. You can do the same.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
MEN AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,
3 Whitehall St.
One Price Only and That the Lowest.

CONFIDENCE.

All patients who place their cases in the hands of

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

can rest assured that everything will be strictly confidential. This, together with the fact that they are considered to be Atlanta's leading and successful specialists in the treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man and womankind, guarantees to patients that they will be cured in the shortest possible time consistent with safe and expert methods. Consultation free.



SPECIALTIES
Syphilis, Diseased or Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Psoriasis, Moles, Birth Marks, Superfluous Hair, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

CATARRH throat, lung, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels, stomach, etc., diarrhoea, dysentery, etc Troubles of this character relieved at once; cures effected as soon as possible.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from an impure state of the blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY AND URINARY weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine brickdust or white; pain while urinating, frequency of; Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

PRIVATE diseases, gleet, stricture, gonorrhea, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, tenderness, swellings, weakness of organs, and piles, fistula, rupture quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both of young and middle-aged men a specialty. Theawful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy, weakness of both body and brain, unfitting one for study, business and marriage, treated with success. Get cured and be a man.

LADIES If you are suffering from persistent headache, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex you should call on Dr. Hathaway & Co. without delay.

All persons who may be afflicted should consult them at once, as their great reputation in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment. Call or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

22 1-2 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., rooms 34 and 35, Inman building.

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6, and 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases.

CRANKSHAW DIAMONDS.
28 UP STAIRS WHITEHALL

Go to the R. M. Rose Co. for pure Liquors. They know the business. Prices reasonable.

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS
SAFE AND SURE.
Unscrupulous persons are counterfitting Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills, the genuine are put up in metal boxes with registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrum, insist on the genuine, at all Druggists. Send 4 cents for Woman's Safe Guard and receive them by mail. Wilcox Specific Co. Phila. Pa.
nov 1-d 1y. wed fri mon.

QUALITY!
VARIETY AND
CHEAP PRICES
—AT—
W R. HOYT'S

Finest cooking Raisins	15
London Layer Raisins	20
English Currants, 3 pounds for	25
Cleaned Currants, per pound package	15
Fancy Leghorn Citron	25
Cape Cod Cranberries, per quart	15
25 pounds Rose Patent Flour	50
50 pounds Rose Patent Flour	1.00
3 pound California Peaches	25
3 pound California Pears	25
4 pounds fresh rolled Oats	25
2 pound package Nudavene Flakes	12 1-2
1 can Peninsula Milk	12
7 bars Polo Soap	25
1 can best Maine Corn	15
1 pound Hong Kong Tea	30
1 pound Pekoe Tea	40
Pure home-made Jellies, per glass	15
Pure home-made Fig preserves, per jar	50

These goods are the very best quality of everything. Our delivery wagons go to every part of Atlanta and it is no trouble to deliver goods. Call on us.

W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall and 325 to 329 Peachtree Sts.

It Is
China

And fine China at that, you want for your table. We handle the world-renowned HAVILAND brand, the finest and most stylish in the world.

It don't take so much money to buy it, because we suit the prices to the times.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.
61 Peachtree St.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Application for Charter.

Georgia, Fulton County.—To the Superior Court of said County: The petition of Herman Benjamin and Henry E. Baker, of said state and county, shows:

1. That petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns, desire to become incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of the state of Georgia, for the term of twenty years, with the privilege of renewing the charter at the expiration of said term, under the name of the

STANDARD CARBONATING AND SUPPLY COMPANY.

2. The object of said company is pecuniary profit to its stockholders. The particular business of said company is to be the manufacture and sale of soda water, mineral waters, carbonated beverages of all kinds, fruit juices, flavoring extracts, cider and vinegar, and other kinds of beverages, extracts and acids. Petitioners further desire the privilege of leasing and operating other similar manufacturing plants, also the privilege of leasing and operating retail soda water and similar stands and plants, in this state and elsewhere, together with the privilege of manufacturing and selling any and all supplies necessary for the proper and successful conduct of the wholesale and retail soda and mineral water business.

3. The capital stock of said company shall be ten thousand dollars; and petitioners, their associates, successors and assigns, desire the privilege to increase the capital stock as the business may require, or as to them may seem proper, to any sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. The original and increased capital stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and ten per cent of the original capital stock shall be paid in before exercising the privileges conferred by this charter.

4. The principal place of business of said corporation shall be in the city of Atlanta, in said county and state, with the privilege of doing business throughout the state of Georgia and elsewhere, and of establishing branch offices within or without the state of Georgia.

5. That said corporation, as such, shall have the power of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, of having and using a common seal, buying, holding, using and disposing of such property, real or personal, and choses in action as may be necessary, of making all contracts and doing all acts and things necessary to carry out the purpose of its organization; with all the privileges, powers and corporate authority usually conferred upon corporations of like character.

And petitioners will ever pray.

ROSSER & CARTER,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

Filed in office this, 12th day of October, 1893.
G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

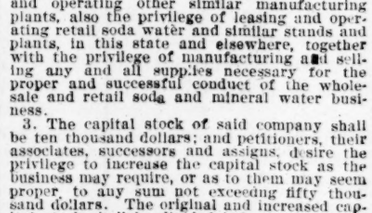
State of Georgia, Fulton County.—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, from the files of said court of the petition for charter by the STANDARD CARBONATING & SUPPLY COMPANY.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this, October 12, 1893.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County.
oct 16-4t. mon.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Buy None but the Genuine



Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes's spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
And Branch Store 201 Peters Street.
is now receiving his summer supply of jelly Tumblers, Millville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassboro Fruit Jars, pints, quarts and half-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filed.
TERMS CASH.

Live and Let Live

Is our motto—emphasized both in our dealings with customers and our fellow merchants. We confidently believe were we to increase our advertising facilities and induce every prospective buyer to just come to our store and look we would sell all the clothes worn in Atlanta this season, but that's inconsistent with our motto you see.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.,
38 Whitehall Street.

WE ARE SURROUNDED.

By merchandise like no other house in our line of business in Atlanta. Two immense floors are groaning under their tremendous load, the product of all famous makers of Europe and America. Wherever you look you are greeted with a profusion of all that is beautiful and stylish in men's ready-made wear. We not only claim—but we prove, from day to day, from month to month, from year to year, to thousands and thousands of people—that our prices are the lowest.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.
38 Whitehall Street.

Wedding Presents!

Sterling Silver,
Rich Cut Glassware,
French China,

IN BEAUTIFUL CASES.

We are especially prepared to meet the demands for HANDSOME WEDDING PRESENTS, and will take pleasure in showing you our selection.

MAIER & BERKELE,
31 and 93 Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.,
ELEVATORS
FOR FREIGHT & PASSENGER

WE'VE BEEN WAITING

and waiting and looking forward to the good times that were to come, and that should be here now.

Well, they have'nt come, and we're tired waiting and we don't propose to wait longer. We simply mean to sell goods—sell goods—all our goods bought for this season.

The Price is not the Question.

You can come in our house and have your clothes made to order for less money than you have ever seen them made before. It is a shame to sacrifice new seasonable goods, but we appreciate the necessity of the times and put everything on sale at prices less than ever asked for the "rag tag" at the end of the season.

Suits that formerly sold for $25.00 and $28.00 now go

For $20.00.

Our regular $30.00, $32.00 and $35.00 Suitings now go

For $25.00.

Everything reduced in like proportion. The stock must go. The money must come. Come and see genuine bargains in

Clothing to Order.

Fit, workmanship and trimmings guaranteed to be the best.

All goods bought of us pressed and kept in repair for one year free of charge.

Customers out of the city can secure our line of samples, tape line; fashion plate and easy rules for self-measurement by sending 10c for postage.

Kahn Bros.

THE LEADING TAILORS,
8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Diamonds,

Watches,

Solid Silver,

Bridal Presents,

Engraving Wedding

Invitations.

J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,

47 Whitehall street.

lookout for thieves.

some unprincipled dealers are refilling "canadian club" whisky bottles with inferior spirits—don't allow them to rob you—be sure you get the genuine.

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b. & b.,"

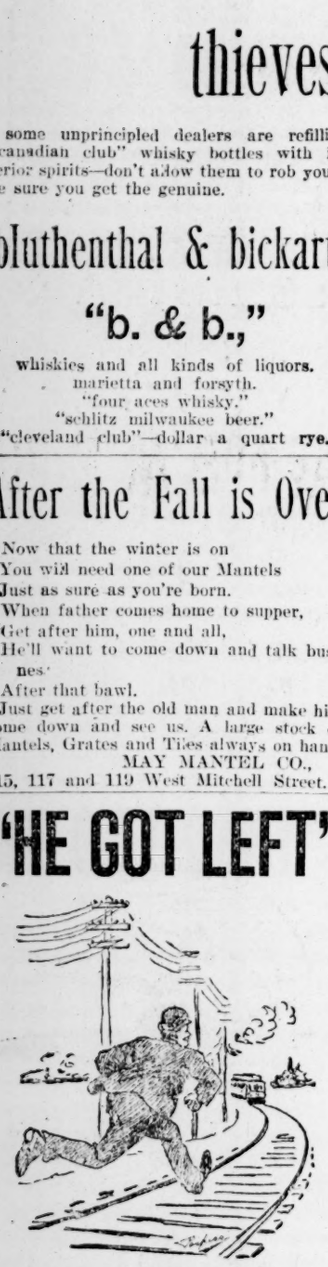
whiskies and all kinds of liquors.
marietta and forsyth.
"four aces whisky."
"schlitz milwaukee beer."
"cleveland club"—dollar a quart rye.

After the Fall is Over

Now that the winter is on
You will need one of our Mantels
Just as sure as you're born.
When father comes home to supper,
Get after him, one and all,
He'll want to come down and talk business
After that bawl.
Just get after the old man and make him come down and see us. A large stock of Mantels, Grates and Tiles always on hand.

MAY MANTEL CO.,
115, 117 and 119 West Mitchell Street.

"HE GOT LEFT"



Because he did not have a "Delkin" Watch. It cost him far more than the price of a good time piece.
See our stock before you buy.

A. L. DELKIN CO.,

Popular Jewelers,
89 WHITEHALL STREET.



20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.
NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.
STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, *quickly restored.*
Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.
Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.
Enlarged Prostate.
Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, *at home*, with no interruption of business.
Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address
Dr. W. W. Bowes, 2½ Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN
Fine Vehicles and Harness
Horse and Dray Covers,
No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782.
Agent for the Binghampton Wagon Company, Binghampton, N. Y., celebrated make of fine buggies, surries and spring wagons.
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A Guaranteed Cure

FOR THE

Opium Habit.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in fifteen days, or no pay for treatment, board nor attention, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken, nor how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no need of opium in any form or any substitute. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Drs. Nelms' [illegible] Cure Company, or Lo[illegible] Ga. oct1 2m

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W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities
50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,
Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated.
13 East Alabama Street.
july 16 1y fin col

DARWIN G. JONES.

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

WANTED.

LARGE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES purchased for cash, or loans made thereon. Endowments, tontine and distribution policies specialties. ANDERSON & JOHNSTON, 31-33 Kentucky National bank building, Louisville, Ky.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

Purity Rye, Table and Cooking Wines, Brandies, etc. The R. M. Rose Co., 12 Marietta St.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)	
From Washington 7 30 am	To Charleston..... 6 30 am
From Elberton..... 8 30 am	To Elberton..... 3 55 pm
From Charleston.. 6 45 pm	To Washington..... 5 05 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
From Savannah 7 45 am	To Savannah..... 8 00 am
From Macon .... 10 25 am	To Macon ..... 4 00 pm
From Savannah 8 05 pm	To Savannah..... 6 55 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Mariette.. 8 40 am	To Nashville ..... 8 00 am
From Nashville... 7 45 am	To Chicago ..... 10 30 am
From Chattanooga 12 15 p.m	To Chattanooga... 3 00 pm
From Chicago..... 5 00 pm	To Marietta..... 6 30 pm
From Nashville... 6 25 pm	To Nashville..... 8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Montg'm'y *7 00 am	To Selma ..... *5 35 am
From Montg'm'y *11 40 am	To Montgomery ...*4 10 pm
From Selma*..... 4 45 pm	To Montgomery...*5 00 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)	
From Wash'gton *5 20 am	To Richmond .... 8 50 am
From Cornelia .....8 15 am	To Washington .... 12 00 m
From Cornelia, Sunday only..... 9 50 am	To Cornelia..... 4 35 pm
	To Cornelia, Sunday only ..... 2 50 pm
From Washington 3 55 pm	
From Richmond.. 9 15 pm	To Washington ... 5 45 pm
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Birmingham 6 20 am	To Birmingham ... 6 30 am
From Greenville.. 11 40 am	To Greenville ..... 4 10 pm
From Tallapoosa, 8 40 am	To Tallapoosa..... 6 00 pm
From Lithia Spgs Sunday only..... 8 50 pm	To Litha Springs Sunday only..... 8 40 am
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*.... 5 30 am	To Augusta*..... 7 50 am
From Covington... 7 45 am	To Union Point*... 4 00 pm
From Union Pt.*..10 25 am	To Covington ..... 6 20 pm
From Augusta*.... 1 55 pm	To Augusta*..... *11 15 pm
EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.	
From Jacks'ville... 6 35 am	To Chicago..... 7 00 pm
From Macon..... 1 55 pm	To Macon ..... 8 00 am
From Chicago..... 1 45 pm	To Chicago..... 2 10 pm
From Chicago .... 7 20 pm	To Chattanooga.11 00 pm
From Chattan'ga 12 30 am	To Jacksonvil e.. 7 40 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)	
From Columbus...10 25 am	To Columbus..... 8 00 am
From Columbus... 8 05 pm	To Columbus..... 4 00 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Ft. Valley..10 10 am	To Fort Valley....3 45 pm

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 22, 1893.

'The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train.

NORTHBOUND. No. 38. Daily.	No. 14 Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 127. Daily.	SOUTHBOUND. No. 41. Daily
6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv.. Atlanta ..Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	7 30 am	6 45 pm
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv... Athens .. Ar	6 16 am	5 08 pm
11 23 am	9 11 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 08 pm
12 15 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	3 09 pm
12 46 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
1 19 um	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
‡5 00 pm	12 23 am	Ar....Chester....Lv	2 06 am	9 42 am
8 05 pm	1 30 am	Ar....Monroe...Lv	12 50 am	5 45 am
....	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh ..Lv	8 15 pm	....
....	7 30 am	Ar ..Henders'n..Lv	6 55 pm	....
....	9 10 am	Ar. Weldon ...Lv	5 35 pm	....
....	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	....
....	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	....
....	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	....
....	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	....
....	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	7 20 am	....
....	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	....
....	5 00 am	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	....
....	9 00 am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	5 00 pm	....
2 00 pm	....	Lv... Clinton Ar	....	1 12 pm
2 42 pm	....	Ar Newberry Lv	....	12 45 pm
2 57 pm	....	Ar Prosperity Lv	....	11 29p m
4 10 pm	....	Ar Columbia Lv	....	9 15 am
5 45 pm	....	Ar.. Sumter Lv	....	7 50a m
8 45 pm	....	ArCharleston Lv	....	10 30 am
‡7 55 p.m		Ar Darlington Lv	....	‡7 09 am
....	9 05 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	....
....	11 15 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	....
....	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	....
....	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	....
....	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 50 pm	....
....	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	....
....	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	†2 10 pm	....
....	5 55 pm	Lv P'sm'th (n) Ar	11 10 am	....
....	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 15 pm	....
....	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 p.m	....
....	6 00 pm	Lv P'm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	....
....	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	....

No 3. Daily	Elberton Accommodation.	No. 45. Daily.
3 55 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar	8 30 am
6 20 pm	Ar Lawr'ne'v'e Lv	8 00 am
7 02 pm	Ar Jug Tavern Lv	7 26 am
7 46 pm	Ar Athens Lv	6 39 am
8 55 pm	Ar Elberton Lv	5 32 am

†Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 127 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Oct. 26, 1893

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.		No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta. ...	4 10 p m	6 00 p m	.....	5 35 am
Ar Newnan.....	5 10 p m	6 30 p m	.....	6 30 am
Ar LaGrange..	6 20 p m	7 46 p m	.....	8 09 am
Ar W Point..	6 32 p m	8 20 p m	.....	8 19 am
Ar Opelika....	7 33 p m	9 05 p m	.....	9 02 am
Ar Columbus ..	9 55 pm	9 55 am	.....	12 20 p m
Ar Motgomery	9 20 p m	1.. 0 p m	.....	11 05 a m
Ar Pensacola	6 3 am	5 00 p m	.....	.....
Ar Mobile....	3 05 a m	12 40 p m	.....	5 20 p m
Ar N Orleans	7 35 a m	5 15 p m	Sun. only	10 20 p m
Ar Houston	10 50 p m	7 07 a m		
Lv Atlanta.....	.....	5 00 p m	5 00 p m	5 35 a m
Ar Selma.....	.....	11 00 a m	10 10 am	9 30 p m
NORTH BOUND.	**No. 51. Daily.**	**No. 53. Daily.**		**No. 55. Daily.**
Lv New Orleans.	11 00 am	7 50 pm	.....	.....
Lv Mobile.....	3 0 pm	12 0 m	.....	.....
Lv Pensacola..	1 5 p m	10 0 pm	.....	.....
Ar Montgomery....	8 45 pm	6 10 am	.....	.....
Lv Selma.....	4 10 pm	.....	.....	6 00 a m
Lv Montgomery..	10 01 am	6 20 am	.....	10 00 am
Lv Columbus.....	.....	5 05 a m	.....	.....
Lv Opelika.....	2 35 am	8 12 am	.....	12 30 pm
Ar West Point..	3 30 a.m	8 55 am		1 20 pm
Ar LaGrange....	4 09 am	9 15 am		1 54 pm
Ar Newnan.....	5 31 a	10 .1 am		3 03 p m
Ar Atlanta.....	7 00 am	11 40 am		4 40 pm

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Mexico and California points on sale all the year round by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt.
12 Kimball House.

COME, COME, now! don't you think you have put off the buying of the New Suit for the Boy long enough? He most likely looks as shabby as decency permits. Tog him out in a New Suit and he'll look a different lad altogether. Price need not deter you, for in our stock you'll find garments that'll please you, no matter how little money you want to lay out.

Don't Your Boy Need a New Suit ?

Eads-Neel Co

GOING, GONE!

Don't Forget About the

Great Auction Sale of Jewelry

At Kaufman's, 70 Whitehall Street.

You never saw fine Jewelry, Bric-a-Brac, etc., slaughtered in this style before. Cost plays no figure at all.

The court has ordered that everything be sold to the highest bidder.

Sales daily at 10:30 a.m. 3:30 and 7 p.m. Seats for all.

Sig. Rosenfeld.



DR. BLUE MOUNTAIN JOE'S COMBINATION

UNDER LARGE CANVAS, Cor. Edgewood Avenue and Fort Streets.

Consisting of Irish comedians, Dutch comedians, negro comedians, lady song and dance artist, gentleman song and dance artist, Japanese juggler, slack wire artist, high rope performer, the funny clown, talking comedian, indescribable comedy sketches. Two grand programmes each day of week, commencing Monday, October 30th. Matinees 2:30. Night programme at 8 sharp. Comfortable seats for 3,000 people.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

American Plan $3.00 to $5.00 per day. European Plan $1.50 to $3.50 per day.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA, GA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.
Applications will be received for a limited number of permanent guests at special rates.
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Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roofing.

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop —AND— Mining Supplies. Metal and Woodworking MACHINERY.

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